The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly .. .. „ 8
Quarter'y .. .. „ 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 6

VOL. III. NO. 142 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
June				
19th „	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	--	--
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	....	....
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	3801	19th June	1st July
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	9238	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE

LIFE

MARINE

TRANSIT

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FIDELITY GUARANTEE

MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about.
			June
City of London --	9000	30th June	--
City of Lahore† --	6947	23rd June	--

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

Post Box 151.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 22

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing date	Route.
"CHAKLA"	3,065	Saturday, 26th June.	†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI & BUSREH.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Thursday, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Friday 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 22nd June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

EST.MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS. AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D 1

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD imp ovements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE—Comprehensive policy covering all Risks by Motorists. Ask for prospectus from Lloyds Motor Car Insurance Agents.—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—8. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ELLIS HOTEL—Opposite Crawford Market, Centrally situated. Electric light, lift and fans. Rs. 3, and upwards daily. Monthly 65 and upwards. European management. 800

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BUTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND , CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE MAXWELL CAR is the Best Value for money ever offered to the Public. It is fitted with electric lighting set and self-starter. Sold all complete for Rs. 3,250.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
19 New Queen's Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an experienced and qualified hand as Superintendent Railway Accounts Audit Branch, Bhopal, Salary Rs. 100 plus 25/- Horse Allowance a month. Head Quarters at Bombay.
The post is experimental for one year. Applicants with sound knowledge of English and Urdu and well up in Railway Accounts Audit should send application accompanied by copies of testimonials to—
NIZAM DIN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
190 Bhopal State, C.I.

WANTED—A CAPABLE OVERSEER Eurasian or Indian, for work in connection with Sudd cutting on Lake Kioga, Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Applicants must have good knowledge of English and must be able to keep accounts in addition to the qualifications of Overseer. Three years agreement, 2nd class passage to Mombassa and back. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS IN INDIA UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI. 983

WANTED—WORKSHOP INSTRUCTOR for the College of Engineering, Madras, Salary Rs. 200. Candidates must have had a sound training on European lines and must be expert in the use of hand tools and familiar with the application of modern machine tools. A knowledge of Electrical work will be a recommendation. Applications stating age, experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Principal up to 25th June, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal,
College of Engineering.
Madras, June, 1915. 160

WANTED following lands for State P. W. D. Overseers Rs. 50—70.
Sub-overseer Rs. 30—50.
Mistries Rs. 20—35.
Asst. Accountant Rs. 20.
Typist Rs. 25.
Head Clerk Rs. 30—40. Graduates only.
Only duly qualified men with considerable experience in buildings, road and water works need apply, giving particulars of age, training, experience. Applications should reach undersigned before 30th June 1915.
KUNWAR HARPRATAP SINGH,
State Engineer,
169 Narsinghgarh (C.I.)

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—Two smart COMPOUNDERS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp "X.Y.Z." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 170

WANTED a Portuguese knowing STATION MASTER for abroad. Also SUB-OVERSEER for Bombay Presidency. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Fort, Bombay. 1015

WANTED to sub-let small office-room with Telephone, rent 25. Apply Thanewala, second floor Mercantile Bank, Esplanade, after two. 984

WANTED TWO DENTAL MECHANICS must be competent and good all round men with references. Apply:—
DR. CARR,
Dental Surgeon,
197, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 900

WANTED—A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to buy a very well going dispensary with a good stock of patent and other Medicines *at Ajmer*. Owner going abroad. Apply to box No. 402, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 985

WANTED Managers for Railway Refreshment Rooms.—Salary Rs. 40-50 with liberal commission.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT CATERING, B. N. Railway House, Calcutta, Kidderpur. 193

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED two good FITTERS, with knowledge of electrical work. Pay upto Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of Certificates to C. B. POOLEY, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar Bhor State. 164

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED A B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.
Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED a qualified and experienced MAN to take charge of Electric Lighting Installation in State Bungalows at Porbandar. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating age and pay expected, to.
STATE ENGINEER,
161 Porbandar.

WANTED a Science Teacher for the A. H. School, Dhar, on a beginning salary of Rs. 80 p. m. He must be a graduate. Also an Undergraduate strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 50 p. m. Both must be good in cricket.
Apply to The HEAD-MASTER, A. H. School, Dhar, C. I. 172

WANTED July, Lakhaoti A. V. Middle School (11 miles from Bulandshahr) Matriculated Christian Master (unmarried), as first Assistant. Pay according to experience.—Apply with testimonials. SECRETARY, C. M. S., 7a Canning Road, Allahabad. 163

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SPINNING and also a WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry Mill having about 36,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials with lowest terms to Box No. 407 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED an EXPERT with practical experience of Lac cultivation to cultivate Lac in Forest of the Palanpur State. Candidates should apply with certificates and the lowest pay acceptable to.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to the Heir-Apparent,
162 Palanpur State (Gujarat.)

WANTED—A Female Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Bannu, N.W.F.P. Municipal Female Dispensary, No indoor patients or operations. Pay 100, a month, free quarters, private practice allowed. Must know Urdu and be prepared to learn requisite Pashtu.—Apply with certificates to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Bannu. 163

WANTED a Mathematics M.A., of an Indian or English University for the Professorship of Mathematics in Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 250—25—400. Applications should be sent before the 25th June, 1915 to THE SECRETARY, Pachaiyappa's Charities, Madras furnishing copies of testimonials and information regarding age, present salary and appointment and a short history of previous service. 165

WANTED for Queen's High School, Lucknow, from 8th July, three graduates, two strong in English, Geography and History, one in Mathematics, starting salary Rs. 60. Experienced and trained. Intermediates may also apply.—Applications stating age, previous experience, etc. to reach undersigned by 22nd June. Law students need not apply.
BASUDEVA LAL, Advocate,
President School Committee,
161 Kaisarbag, Lucknow.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, holding certificate. Apply sharp in person to CAPTAIN TOPP, Care of Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, 54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay." 1013

A PARSI YOUTH of good family and possessing a thorough practical knowledge of accounts and able to conduct an Import and Export firm seeks employment abroad as accountant, manager, or both. Apply to Box No. 411 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 101

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cotton yarn and cloth wastes at the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld. Shahdara near Lahore. 988

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession, a large airy office room with electric lights and fan on Esplanade Road, above Messrs. LEACH & WEBORNY. Apply on the first floor. 974

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KRISHNARAO SHANTARAM DHUME, MANSUKH ANANDRAO DHUME and RAMRATAN ANANDRAO DHUME, the last a minor by his Guardian the said Mansukh Anandrao all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereunder described to my client.
All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the buildings and cocoanut plantation thereon situate at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,443 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 28 and 141, new Nos. 2523 and 3735 and New Survey Nos. 1/1761 and 1/1761 and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G Nos. 2789-2790 and Street Nos. 254-255 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Manchubhai Balgowandas, on or towards the South and West by a public passage and on or towards the East by the property of Misbort Christian.
Dated this 16th day of June, 1915.
FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
1019 Purchaser's Attorneys

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

I. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned stores for 1915-16, will be received by the Director of Ordnance Stores, Helene Lodge, Simla, W.C., upto 12 noon, on the 15th July, 1915.
II. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at any arsenal any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.
III. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the condition on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English.
IV. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Stores who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.
V. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Thursday the 15th July 1915. Tenderers are invited to attend.
VI. Any further information required can be obtained on written application to this office.
Blankets, Jhools, Brushes, Oil linseed, Ropes bend and heel, Cordage other than cotton, Gunny and articles made therefrom, galvanized buckets, Wool, and Tallow.
H. JENNINGS, Colonel,
992 Director of Ordnance Stores.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

WEEK END LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS.

SATURDAY the 19th June 1915, being a Bank Holiday, the Down Lonavla Express train will be run from Victoria Terminus, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant instead of on Saturday leaving at 15-5, and the Up Lonavla Express will run from Lonavla on MONDAY morning, the 21st instant, leaving at 7-53. Connecting Down and Up trains will run on the Matheran Steam Tramway.
After the 21st June, 1915, until further notice the Up and Down Lonavla Express trains will cease to run.
W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th June, 1915. 262

POWER OF ATTORNEY CANCELLED.

THE Public is hereby informed that I have cancelled my Power of Attorney, given to Mr. P. C. Khambatta, on the 8th instant.
K. C. MARROTT,
P. O. Box 127,
1018 Bombay.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1915 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1915 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, here and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 15th day of June, 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
1006

ROLL OF HONOUR,

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

WILL any one, who knows of any old boy of above college who is serving in any branch of H. M. Forces; kindly communicate all available details to the Principal or the Editor of Constantia, La MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow. 955

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

NOTICE.
In our usual weekly sale on every Thursday we sell furniture and other sundries at very reasonable rates. Apply for our special terms.

SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, at 2-30 p.m.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FURNITURE DEALERS AND OTHERS TO BUY CHEAP AND SOLID FURNITURE.
Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th instant, after 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Auction Rooms of the Auctioneers at Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, all the teak and blackwood household furniture of a merchant (who is closing business) consisting of dining table and chairs, large sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, double meatsafes, meatsafe cupboards, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich tapestry, corner cabinets, marble top and wooden top centre tables, tiled, flower, heartshape and fancy teapoys, writing and office tables revolving chairs, folding cots, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, commodes, towel horse and other sundry articles.
The above goods are open for view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.
Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Burjorji Dadabhoy Mody.
Gold neckchain bangles etc.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.
Bombay, 17th June, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
18, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521

Madame Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, etc., is open to reasonable offer.
Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT !

You haven't seen
"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE"
By the
BANDMANN VARIETIES ?
At the
EXCELSIOR

Why, it's a scream from start to finish.
Just pop along and
book some seats at ROSE & Co.
Another complete change of Programme on Saturday.
Also New Artistes.
AT 6-30 A HIGH CLASS FILM PROGRAMME.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

AT 6-30 GAIETY THEATRE AT 10 p. m.
TO-NIGHT is our GALA NIGHT
Complete Change of Programme
BY THE
LONDON COSTUME COMEDY Co.
Last Night's Verdict
"Absolutely the finest Musical show in Town"
Augmented by Choice Cinema
WIFFLES, as a way ward Husband
(Amusing Comedy)
Our Comic, a real screamer.
Look out for the next Change of Programme
Saturday, June 19th.
Mdlle. LA ROCHE will sing.
Miss JOSEPHINE DAVIES greatest hit
"IN OUR FLAT"

BALIWALA'S
GRAND THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Miss GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA
Gold Medallist and Premier Indian Singer, will give a CONCERT on
Sunday, 20th June 1915, at 9-30 (S. T.)
The programme will include a selection of newly arranged
BHAIRVIS & QUALLIS

Reserved Seats	.. Rs. 5 and Rs. 3.
Unreserved	.. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
A few Special Seats	.. Rs. 10.

Ladies Half Rates to Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 seats.
Doors open 8-30. Bookings at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
Another amazing adventure of
ROCAMBOLE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Lohar Chawl. Tel. No. 1882. Princess St.
To-night. To-night.
THE RUBY OF DESTINY.
5000 feet.....Four Parts.
A powerfull drama, containing the strangest and most bewildering situations untangled by the cleverness of one man. The richness of Scenes and the perfect production at once arrest attention.
Time:—7 to 3-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya ...
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shangnai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Rangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

"INDIAN INK."
Published in aid of the
IMPERIAL WAR FUND
SHORT STORIES by Sir George Young husband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern" and other well known writers.
POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W. R.C. Bannerjee and others.
ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbett, Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.
REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOUR OF pictures by prominent Indian artists.
Price Re 1 (one). Book orders at once.
Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.
Bombay: Messrs. THACKER & Co.
Madras: Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co.
And at all Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co's bookstalls.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—
Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all classes of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—
K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	35	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	38	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

GAMBLING IN COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 16.

It is encouraging to learn from the daily circular of a well-known firm of cotton brokers, that a leading article published in the "Chronicle" on the "Cotton Gambling Scandal" has attracted so much attention as to be "the general topic of interest in the market." The qualifying passage which follows is, however, not so happy. It is cloudy and mixed: the metaphoric effort, in which the writer drags in the biblical "Samson Case" might be interpreted to mean, that the "Chronicle" had made an unworthy attempt, in a way which we are not aware, to prejudice or injure the cotton industry of this city. As it would be impossible for any one having the interests of the cotton trade at heart to take such an extraordinary view regarding the trend of the article on "gambling" referred to, we are inclined to think the firm of brokers who indited the metaphor, "like blind Samson to pull down the pillars of the whole commercial fabric and involve both the innocent and guilty in one common ruin" failed to realise the drift of the allusion. For it is manifest, if the cotton trade has sunk to the level of being dependent on vulgar gaming for its welfare and prosperity, the "Tale of Two Cities" digested with a pinch or two of salt of the circular, as being much more apropos than Samson's expiring herculean performance with the pillars of the temple. Metaphor is a powerful, effective literary artifice for giving vent to one's feelings in graceful satire, but it is a dangerous expedient for a neophyte to employ when engaging in an attempted humourous or sarcastic flight of fancy, especially over a topic of a business tendency, when there is not the least necessity for either circumlocution or evasion. If there is anything about the article which was published in the "Chronicle" which is calculated to prejudice the Bombay cotton trade or wound the susceptibilities of the legitimate trader or broker we should very much like to be put straight on the point. We have on occasion treated this subject of cotton speculation with a certain amount of pleasantry in our commercial columns, because we looked upon the feature as an undesirable addenda, which all bona-fide traders would only be too glad to be rid of if they knew how to suppress it. In giving up our time and space to the discussion of the subject, it never occurred to us that we were acting in any way opposed to the interests of those associated with the trade. But if this trade in its methods has become so steeped in the spirit of degrading, destructive gambling as to be dependent for its very existence on the practice of this form of vice, we shall call "halt" at once, by invoking all the aid it is possible to obtain to put the trade on a legitimate business footing. We maintain this gambling is doing incalculable damage to the cotton trade of India, and until some one steps forward and shows we are wrong in our convictions, we shall do all in our power to have the practice suppressed under existing legislation, or advocate the introduction of a fresh law to effect the purpose.

BOMBAY YARN, COPPER, AND BRASS NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

This Association, which it has been contemplated to form for the last five years, has now duly organised and definitely started. The scheme lacked enthusiasm and therefore was in abeyance for all these years, but having now been launched it is hoped the benefits arising from it will be apparent to all members.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Association was held at its premises at Tamba Kanta, Pyedhoni, on Saturday June 12th under the Presidentship of Seth Prahladbhai Dolatram when about 90 merchants attended.

On the motion of Mr. Vithaldas Bhawanidas seconded by Mr. Kilabhai Virchand the Rules and Regulations of the Association which had been framed by a Committee of nine members, were adopted. The Committee was appointed by the General Body of the Association on the 25th October 1914.

A Managing Committee was constituted with powers to incur and disburse contingent expenses.

Seth Prahladbhai Dolutram was elected President for the current year. Mr. Hargovandas Chaganlal Vice-President for the same period.

Messrs. Hargowandas Chhaganlal and Vithaldas Jadhavji were appointed as Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. Venilal Vijbukhandas and Maganlal Parbhudas as Honorary Secretaries and Mr. Narandas Topandas as Honorary Auditor also for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the President was proposed by Mr. Chutturbhuj Bhawanidas and seconded by Mr. Vithaldas Bhawanidas and carried with acclamation and this terminated the meeting.

It goes down easily. Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D 2

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	..
„ „ Imports	29,000
Mid. Americans	5.37d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.70d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. July ..	9.54
Oct. ..	9.92
New York Official noon call July ..	9.54
Oct. ..	9.92
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July ..	9.28
Oct. ..	9.67

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, June 15th.

Tone of Cloths and yarns :—
Slow but steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 15th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	29,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June.	5.21	5.22
June-July	5.21	5.22
July-Aug.	5.25	5.26
Aug-Sept.	5.33	5.34
Sept-Oct.	5.41	5.42
Oct.-Nov.	5.48	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.62	5.63
March-April.	5.69	5.70
May-June	5.75	5.76

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 15th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.21	5.26
June-July	5.21	5.26
July-Aug.	5.25	5.30
Aug.-Sept	5.33	5.38
Sept-Oct.	5.41	5.46
Oct.-Nov.	5.48	5.52
Jan.-Feb.	5.62	5.67
March-April	5.69	5.74
May-June	5.75	5.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 15th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.95
F.G. „ „	4.10
Fine „ „	4.25
Good Oomra „	4.45
F.G. „ „	4.60
Fine „ „	4.75
Good M.G. Oomra	4.45
Fine „ „	4.75
Good Broach	4.90
F.G. „	5.05
Fine „	5.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 15th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	21,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	13,000
„ „ to Continent	
Futures at New York July	9.59
Previous closing price	9.48
Futures at New York Oct.	9.96
Previous closing price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85
Previous price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.38
Previous price	9.32
Futures at New Orleans July	9.33
Previous price	9.23
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.73
Previous price	9.61

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. B-10

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	4,76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	49¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1⅜
„ 7 day market loans	1¼
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 1,000,000.	
The sum of £ 75,000 has been released.	
Exchange on London at Paris	Fcs. 26.02

THE MAILS.

London, June 15th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, June 15th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July ; sellers,	54/6
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July ; sellers.	54/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July sellers	54
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July ; sellers.	53/6
Bombay White June-July, sellers	55/6
Bombay Club No. 2, June-July sellers	53/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian— Nominal.	
Karachi Barley	34/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore Nominal	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July.	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July ;	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Quoted.	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Sellers.	51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£86½
Copper Braziers	£104
Yellow Metal	13½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	97
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 22½
Hard Spelter Nominal.	

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal.	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July	2/7
Ceylon Rubber July-September Paid.	2/5

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ld. for the day ending 15th June 1915, as compared with the statement of 15th June 1915.

LIABILITIES.	15th June 1914 Rs.	15th June 1915. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lacs.		
„ Paid up ..	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Funds..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits Current, Accounts etc..	0,555,000	54,75,000
Sundries	97,000	1,35,000
	7,42,000	72,10,000

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	19,07,000	21,85,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23,18,000	22,24,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	95,500	2,60,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	26,000	26,000
Sundries	1,07,000	64,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc...	12,99,000	24,53,000
	57,52,000	72,10,000

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 10

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 16.

In spite of the advance from Home prices were quoted quiet and unchanged this morning with liittle doing.

At Colaba the market ruled quiet but steady. No business of any importance has been reported.

We Quote.—
Fine Broach, July 221
Fine Bengal, July 163
Fine Khamgaum Akola, July 188.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 244½.
Fully Good Bengal, January 183½.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 214.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	243/4	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. „ „	215/6	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	188	182	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	161	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	213/4	..	..	Jan. 1916
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	186	..	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	214	July 1915
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	190	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	197	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Compta. ..	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	218	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	162/3	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm	187	..	..	Do.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference
Khandesh ..	240,267	469,309	—228,342
Central India ..	167,080	240,758	— 73,678
Barsi & Nagar ..	157,354	290,243	—132,289
Berar	424,197	503,675	— 79,478
Central Provinces	212,186	293,020	— 80,204
Dhollera.. ..	182,083	356,105	—174,022
Broach	240,676	391,537	—150,861
Compta & Dharwar.	145,478	167,088	— 21,605
Westerns ..	124,311	78,767	pl. 45,544
United Prov. ..	368,438	480,617	—112,179
Rajputana ..	68,634	140,536	— 71,902
Sind	98,152	59,627	pl. 38,625
Persian ..	708	980	— 272
American ..	195	2,180	— 1,985
Egyptian ..	610	1,504	— 894
Other Sorts ..	1,315	860	pl. 455
Total ..	2,431,614	3,476,701	—1,045,087

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th June.

Cotton	10 292 Bales.
Wheat	15,745 cwts.
Linseed	11,253 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	2,228 „
Ginjellyseed	533 „
Groundnuts	2,574 „
Poppyseed	625 „
Castorseed	646 „
Rice	37,531 „
Myrabollams	345 „
Cottonseed	359 „
Mowraseed	60 „
Gram	3,590 „
Joowar	4,056 „
Barley	232 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.—
White Pessi 85 per cent. Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi, ... Rs. 6-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 45, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.—
Redy ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ... Rs. 8-5-3, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.—
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6-1, B. T per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, B. T per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.
Forward, Sept. ..... Rs. 7-3, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.—
Bold ..... Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-13, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.—
Ready ..... Rs. 6-2, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.—
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 42-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. ready 1s. 3 12-16d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. forward 1s. 3 7/8d. July.
Credits 3 m-s. ready 1s. 4 1-16d, to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 m-s. forward 1s. 4 5-32d. Aug.
Credits 4 m-s. ready 1s. 4 1/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. ready 176 nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong 132½.
60 d-s. Shanghai 169¾.
60 d-s. Yokohama 150½ to 150¾.

BULLION.

The following are the quotations of Bar Gold :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24-10-0
Australian do.	Rs. 24-5-0
Bombay, do.	Rs 24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	Rs. 15-10-0
English Dragons	Rs. 15-1-3
Silver ex-duty Ready	Rs. 60-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 16.

The Cotton Mill Shares Market presented a brisk appearance to-day and in consequence of a good demand the rates moved forward rapidly and a large volume of business was recorded at a high level of prices. At the closing o the Market there was noticed a slight touch of an easier tendency. Tata Iron and Steel shares closed firm.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids opened at Rs. 550, advanced to R. 560 but cloed at Rs. 555.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 412½ improved to Rs. 418½ but at the close declined to Rs. 417½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 975 to Rs. 985.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1.147½, Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,870.

Swadeshi to Rs. 1,475.

Finlays improved to Rs. 272½ and Simplex to Rs. 272½.

Crescent advanced to Rs. 92½, Currimbhai to Rs. 172½, Indore Malwas to Rs. 18⅛, Indian Dyeing and Bhaching shares at Rs. 126½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept steady at Rs. 935.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,645.

Tata Hydro Electric preference shares were quoted at Rs. 1,080 (sellers) ordinary changed hands at Rs. 1,092½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 218.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 104 and Rs. 104½ and Deferred improved to Rs. 196.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 119 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 562½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 93 7/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 100½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98½.

THE MONSOON.

HEAVY RAINS IN MALABAR AND CANARA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The Monsoon has now set in on the south-west coast, where moderately heavy rain has fallen as far north as Karwar. Humid winds from the Bay have continued to flow into northern India and given a considerable amount of rain. The conditions in this region are very similar to those during the monsoon, but may only be temporary.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, west Rajputana and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Central India east and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, north-west Frontier Provinces, Central Provinces and Konkan.

The chief amounts are :—Moulmein and Bassein two inches; Rangoon one; Monywa five; Silchar two; Dibrugarh one; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling two; Calcutta, Dinajpur and Hazaribagh one; Ludiana three quarters; Sialkot and Murree one; Khushab and Lyallpur a half; Karwar one and half; Mangalore five, Calicut and Trivandrum two; Cochin one, Mercara three.

Forecast :—Further extension northwards of the rainfall in the peninsula and decrease in Northern India.

SIMLA, June 16.

The monsoon is now setting in definitely on the Malabar Coast.

COLLAPSE OF A TWO STOREYED BUILDING.

FOUR BURIED IN DEBRIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Partially as the result of the torrential rainstorm which passed over Calcutta last evening, a two-storeyed building in process of demolition at the corner of Hare Street and Church Lane collapsed, four persons, a Bengali and three Durwans, who were inside, were buried in the debris. The Bengali and one of the durwans have been taken to the hospital severely injured, but the bodies of the other two have not yet been recovered. The building had recently been in the occupation of Creswell & Co., tea merchants, the ground floor being occupied by the Marwari Exchange.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SYLHET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

A Sylhet correspondent says that incessant rains have deluged the rice fields, the rivers are overflowing, many bridges have gone and roads breached in places. Communication has been rendered difficult and the only from of journey now available is by boat. Crops in the fields of the Sylhet district are all under water except in the highlands, the prospect is dismal and prices of food grains are going up.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in	June	h. m.	ft. in
W.	16	m 0 57	25 4	16	m 6 48	16 5
		1 50a	28 0		7 55a	19 5
TH.	17	m 1 37	25 3	17	m 7 22	16 10
		2 22a	27 9		8 32a	19 7
FR.	18	m 2 20	25 1	18	m 7 58	17 6
		2 56a	27 4		9 12a	19 7
SAT	19	m 3 8	24 11	19	m 8 39	18 3
		3 34a	26 11		9 48a	19 0
SUN.	20	m 4 4	24 3	20	m 9 31	19 2
		4 18a	26 6		10 55a	18 7
MO.	21	m 5 15	24 10	21	m 10 41	20 0
		5 9a	26 3		11 57a	17 10
TU.	22	m 6 30	25 2	22	m 0 5a	20 8
		6 9a	26 0			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
„ 16 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 17m
„ 17 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 17m
„ 18 (Friday)	„ 6h. 2m	„ 7h 18m
„ 19 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h 18m
„ 20 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 18m
„ 21 (Monday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 18m
„ 22 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 20th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 18th 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.8m. p. m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th June 1915, was 29.905 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal at Ambala and Delhi but is lower than usual at other stations, the deficiency during the day ranging from 10 deg to 16 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0.15" and Jhansi 0.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north-western districts; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in west Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.17" and Jodhpur 0.10". Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect except at Karachi; night temperature is below normal in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is generally in excess both during the day and at night.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 1.43" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the south Konkan and lightly clouded in the north Konkan. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature continues in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Fairly strongly marked monsoon conditions have been established in Malabar where seas have become rough and rainfall has been widespread and comparatively heavy. Seas have become tremendous at Colombo where weather is squally and the wind velocity this morning is 60 miles an hour. Rainfall has reached Karwar and may extend slightly further northwards during the day. Dust or thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in west Rajputana and local rain in the United Provinces and the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces but nowhere does the precipitation amount to a quarter of an inch.

Widespread rain is likely in Malabar, nearly general rain in the south Konkan and a few showers in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan. A few dust or thunderstorms may again occur in the east Central and the United Provinces and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of June, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st. June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	0	0	
Do. (15th)	95.4	87.2	67	..	..	
Jask	93.5	85.1	92	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	90.7	85.3	84	..	0	—0.15
Do. (15th)	91.4	86.4	89	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.5	75.3	64	..	0.48	0.28
Rawalpindi	88.0	70.5	53	..	0.36	—0.25
Lahore	95.6	78.2	76	0.06	0.49	0.63
Hissar	96.6	78.3	55	..	1.54	..
Ambala	100.7	80.1	60	0.01	0.08	—0.65
Delhi	101.0	85.3	57	..	0.65	—0.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.6	84.0	70	..	0.71	0.29
Mainpuri	95.6	80.1	65	0.15	0.27	—0.19
Jhansi	102.8	77.4	62	0.14	0.01	0.09
Cawnpore	101.8	80.1	60	..	0	—0.98
Allahabad	104.6	80.8	70	..	0.29	—0.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.5	87.8	49	..	0	—0.02
Karachi	91.0	83.9	79	..	0.03	—0.12
Ajmer	97.0	75.8	69	..	0.15	—0.42
Jalpore	98.2	81.6	59	..	0.14	—0.44
Kotah	98.8	85.6	50	..	0.78	—0.16
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.8	81.6	69	..	0	—0.49
Dwarka	90.6	83.3	78	..	00.6	—0.60
Veraval	87.0	83.0	83	..	0	—1.40
Rajkot	101.4	80.5	68	..	0.01	—0.98
Bhavnagar Para	99.4	80.8	66	..	0.02	—1.41
Surat	94.0	82.3	76	..	0.08	—1.55
Ahmedabad	99.8	77.3	72	..	1.55	0.22
Deesa	98.9	78.6	70	..	0.89	0.65
Neemuch	97.1	80.4	68	..	0 02	—0.72
Indore	98.5	78.7	72	..	0.19	—2.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.1	81.3	55	0.02	0.58	—1.09
Saugor	100.8	79.2	45	..	0.11	—1.08
Hoshangabad	103.9	85.4	67	..	0.80	—1.02
Khandwa	104.1	82.5	68	..	0	—2.00
Akola	103.9	83.0	52	..	0	—2.25
Amraoti	105.1	85.3	43	..	0.04	—2.95
Nagpur	103.9	82.4	50	..	1.07	—2.58
Chanda	103.3	80.6	61	..	0	—2.97
Raipur	99.7	76.1	79	0.20	0.14	—1.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.6	84.2	73	..	0	—7.40
Ratnagiri	92.5	80.9	73	0.02	0.02	—16.12
Mormugao	94.8	82.7	79	..	0.05	—16.78
Karwar	..	..	..	1.43	1.66	—20.71
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.6	76.3	54	..	00.5	—2.67
Ahmednagar	98.8	74.4	59	..	0.31	—3.06
Poona	96.4	74.9	67	..	0	—2.45
Sholapur	100.5	79.7	54	..	0.07	—2.95
Bijapur	97.2	76.7	61	..	0.58	—2.04
Belgaum	92.3	70.5	71	..	0.11	—4.20
Ahmedabad	100.2	75.7	63	..	0	—2.73
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.7	85.9	43	..	0.90	—1.19
Hyderabad	100.3	82.6	64	..	0.27	—2.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.1	72.5	97	4.80	6.03	—15.62
Calicut	81.4	73.1	99	2.22	6.95	—12.66
Cochin	85.2	73.7	86	1.18	7.94	—7.80
Colombo	88.4	72.5	97	1.40	3.51	—1 94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	108.2	85.7	58	..	0 17	—2.37
Bellary	98.3	78.9	58	..	4.98	3.10
Cuddapah	103.2	86.6	55	..	0.42	—1.21
Madras	105.3	84.2	59	..	0	—1.12
Bangalore	86.3	68.2	90	0.03	6.14	4.06
Coimbatore	84.7	72 2	65	0.08	2.72	1.82
Trichinopoly	98 7	73.9	54	..	1.06	—0.73

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.

Clan Ross	Clark	Karachi
Inaho Maru	Wakazawa	Yokkaichi
Nubia	Lyndon	Shanghai

Wednesday, June 15th, 1915

S. S. Denbigh Hall—The s. s. Denbigh Hall, 3,210 tons, Captain E. C. Laidlay, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Tycho—The s. s. Tycho, 2,129 tons, Captain G. B. Williams, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Saint Patrick—The s. s. Saint Patrick, 2,693 tons, Captain A. W. May, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Maur:—The s. s. Maur, 649 tons, Captain Svensen, will sail to-day for Bangkok via Colombo, Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kanagawa Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant and is due here on the 19th instant.

The Anchor Line S. S. Castalia homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 15th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
B Tycho	Williams	J. Finlay & Co
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooly	T. M. & Co
F. Homayun	Courteney	T. M. & Co
G. Ferrara	Feathers...Shaw Wallace & Co	
H. Maur	Svenson...F. F. Campbell & Co	

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	K. N. & Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co
Manamadi	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Denbigh Hall	Laidlay	W & A. G. & Co
3 Bassano	Boxhall	J. Finlay & Co
4 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
5 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
6 Begum		T. Morrison & Co
12 & 13 Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Varela	Denne	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 City of London	Elliott	K. N. & Co
5 Kaiser-I-Hind	Bennett	P. & O Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Murch	T. M. C Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
Saint Patrick	May	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London (s) 8 bales cotton, D. M. Tombroff; 135 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 139 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 166 bales wool, D. Kondanmall; 94 bales wool, B. Hurbam; 15 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 7 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 35 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 711 cwts. linseed oil cakes, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 300 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 20 bales woollen carpets, R. Damjee; 10 cases silk waste, D. Sapat & Co.; 35 cwts. buswan, N. Kassam; 3 bales sheep skins, N. Kassam; 158 casks, goat skins, N. Nizamuddin & Co.; 4 cwts. canes, K. Ida & Co.; 12 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 270 cwts. dry chillies, R. Jewandas & Co.; 270 cwts. dry chillies, E. Mahomed; 200 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mohomed; 75 cwts. deer horns, E. Mahomed; 25 cwts. deer horns, N. Kassam; 1½ cwt. fishmaws, E. Mohomed; 68 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee & Co.; 450 cwts. nux vomica, M. Jafferbhoy; 588 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 396 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 201 cwts. gum arabic, E. Nawroji & Co.; 358 cwts. turmurie, M. Jafferbhoy.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Akbar from Aden, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—20 bundles coffee, 250 bundles alkhali.

S. S. Denbigh Hall from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—1 barrel cement, 3 cases medicine, 1,054 cases laterns, 23 barrels lantern globes, 315 cases window glass, 1 box watches, 75 cases quaker oates, 200 cases 150 barrels rosin, 20 cases varnish, 2,444 cases nails, 225 cases grease, 325 barrels lubricating oil, 1 case soap.

S. S. Kashgar from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—3,150 cases cement, 105 cases 11 packages medicines, 2 cases potash iodide, 2 cases fluoric acid iodaform 4 cases salamoniac, 8 cases sulphuric acid, 3 cases caustic potash, 1 case vulcanising compound, 1 case ammonia, 50 cases lime juice, 1 cask 1 crate 116 pieces earthenware, 1 cask spirit, 3 casks brandy, 90 cases 5 casks rum, 3 packages aerated water, 70 cases ginger ale, 220 cases wine, 231 packages wine, whisky and rum, 290 cases cognac, 15 cases champagne, 1 cask ivory, 6 casks vinegar, 3 packages confectionary, 24 cases patent food, 74 cases geneva, 15 cases preserves, 271 cases jam 359 cases pickles, 10 cases provisions, 12 packages 207 cases O. stores, 8 cases infants' food, 67 cases 41 packages biscuits, 90 cases cheese, 125 cases condensed milk, 1 case serum, 100 cases gin, 282 loose zinc sheets, 200 pig lead, 60 cases salad oil, 84 cases lubricating oil, 19 cases essential oil, 1 cask oil, 87 cases 100 drums oil varnish, 2 cases blacking, 50 cases colour, 4 cases resin plaster, 4 cases 50 drums 27 packages 840 kegs paint, 2 bales 5 cases 5 packages paper, 35 cases soap, 2 cases woollens, 5 cases cottons, 1 case flannel, 4 bales spun yarn, 10 bales 6 bundles canvas, 1 package mfd. tobacco, 6 cases cigarettes, 4 cases cigars.

LINKS WITH THE EARLIEST EGYPTIANS

RESEARCHES IN THE SUDAN.

Dr. C. G. Seligman, Professor of Ethnology in the University of London, delivered a lecture to the members of the Egypt Exploration Fund on May 18 at the Royal Society's rooms on "The Earliest Egyptians and their Modern Representatives." Mr. James S. Cotton, the chairman in introducing the lecturer, referred to his work in Borneo and New Guinea and among the Veddahs of Ceylon, and explained that recently he had been making researches in the Sudan. It was there, south of Suakin, Dr. Seligman said, that he came across the tribes in whom he recognised the modern representatives of the earliest Egyptians, the people, without suspicion of Negroid elements, whom we have sure knowledge of only from their graves, although French Egyptologists claim to have discovered traces of them in other sites. The lecture, which was excellently illustrated throughout with lantern views, compared in anthropological tests these earliest pre-Dynastic inhabitants of the Delta with the Beni-Amer, Bisharin, and Hadendoa, the modern tribes in question, and in a very interesting way discovered various parallels in headdress, implements, ceremonial customs, and the like between the two. Where similarities exist between Negroids and these earliest Egyptians it is open to explain them by borrowings one from the other or by a common stock, the latter theory being that which Dr. Seligman adopted.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. O 6

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

ENGINEERS CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Marine Court consisting of the Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), and Captain A. I. Elliott, master, of the s. s. City of London, and Mr. G. T. Todd, Chief Engineer of the s. s. City of London, continued their enquiry relating to the collapse of the furnace in the starboard boiler of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Jehangir during her voyage from Aden to Bombay in May. Mr. M. A. Keer, superintending engineer of the B I. S. N. Company and Mr. T. M. Counsell, Chief Engineer of the s. s. Assaye were appointed assessors. Mr. Kirkesmith, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government. Mr. Jones of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., solicitors, was for Mr. J. H. Wade, Chief Engineer and Mr. H. L. Farrow, Second Enginner of the s. s. Jehangir. Mr. Mody, solicitor, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., was for the B. and P. Steam Navigation Co.

Mr. P. A. De Souza, third engineer of the s. s. Jehangir, examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith, said that when in the Aden harbour, they were unable to feed the boilers with fresh water because of the leak in connection with the new copper pipe. When the fifth engineer told him he could not feed with fresh water, witness went down and put salt water into the boilers to prevent the level of water in the boiler running down. He told the Chief Engineer he was feeding with salt water and he told him the reason why. The Chief Engineer did not tell him anything nor gave him any orders when he told him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones, the witness said he thought he told the Chief Engineer the same day. He had been at sea nearly six or seven years. He had not passed any examination. He went up for his second and failed.

THE CHOKED DRAIN-COCK.

Cross-examined by the assessors, the witness said there was no gauge glass on the forward end of the starboard boiler. He did not know the draft of the ship. He heard the Chief Engineer say she was nine or twelve inches down at the steam. He saw the water in the boilers. The gauge gave him a false reading. He opened the drain valve and not the drain cock. The gauge glass was in working order, and so was the glass which gave him a false reading. Before he blew the glass there were about 4 to 5 inches in it. It went up to about 9 and fell back to about half an inch. He found the cock was choked. He got the cock out and cleaned it. The drain cock was choked. She could not blow when he opened the drain cock. He could not say where the water went. Perhaps it contracted in the glass.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said the second engineer was present when he put the salt water into the boiler the first time and saw him turn the cock.

Mr. J. W. Esperance, fourth engineer of the s. s. Jehangir, examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith, said he was not certificated. Since leaving Aden he did not know whether any water had been fed into the boiler. The third engineer came down at 12-20 and just as he came the tindal came and informed witness of the colapse. While on watch water was showing on the gauge glass, it was fluctuating very much. Witness observed it only once when he took over. When he took charge at 8 o'clock there was water in all the boilers. He observed the water gauges very often during his watch. He was on the stoke hole in the engine room and often observed the gauge glasses. They were all showing proper working level. He found nothing coming into the starboard boiler during his watch. He took no densities. He never did. When the tindal told him a cover was down, witness told him to draw the fires at once. Witness had no trouble with the feed before the ship got to Aden. When they left Bombay they pumped the main feed pump because the after feed pump had failed. They prepared with the main engine. There was trouble with the condensor on their way to Aden. It was repaired on the way to Aden. At Aden the starboard boiler was used for working the Donkey engine. The Chief Engineer gave orders that the starboard boiler was to be fed with fresh water, and the instructions were carried out. No salt water was fed into the starboard boiler during witness' watch. When he went to take charge from the third engineer he found the condensor overflowing from the overflow pipe with salt water. That was because the cock was left open. It was on the fourth or fifth day in Aden when this happened. When at Aden, he had no difficulty at all in feeding the star board boiler with fresh water. There was a leak in the pipe but they had lapped it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones, the witness said the water in the pit cock came from the condensor. The Chief wanted to test whether the water was fresh or salt. He wanted to know whether they were using fresh water or sea water. It would be a test whether the condensor was leaking.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said his glass was 14 inches. He lost three inches during the watch. He did not know where that had gone. He told the third engineer that the valves of all the boilers were out of order, not giving the proper works. The Chief Engineer took water at Aden that went from the aft peak into the condensor. That water could go through the pipe which was lapped.

Cross-examined by the third engineer, the witness said that perhaps there was no water in the condensor when the third engineer tried the pump.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mody, the witness said the evaporator was the only means of letting in fresh water into the boiler. There were fresh water tanks. They did not use fresh water tanks on the high sea because they always kept evaporating. They kept the water in their tanks for when they were in port. The evaporator was sufficient to make up the loss. It made sea water into fresh water. They could use the fresh water in the aft peak if the evaporator did not work.

FRESH WATER.

Mr. J. H. Wade, recalled and examined by Mr. Kirke-Smith, said that when in Aden the third and fourth engineers could have got fresh water if they opened the valves on the aft peak. Sure enough they would get it. So far as he knew the third engineer told him the day after they arrived that the copper pipe was out of order. They wrapped it, after which it was all right. The Third Engineer did not tell him it was still out of order, nor did he report to him he had found it necessary to feed with sea water. He did not do so at any time while they were in Aden. They left Aden with 25 to 26 tons of fresh water in the aft peak. Witness supposed the fifty tons had been used in the boilers during the time they were in Aden. Three to four tons would be sufficient for a boiler but they filled up the boilers before they left. He could not say how much it would take to fill a boiler. It would be about 37 or 40 tons if empty. He had emptied the port and centre boilers and filled them with salt water before leaving. Filling with salt water was a question of expense. He thought water was about 12 shillings a ton in Aden. He had no instructions from the owners about buying water in Aden. He could not say if he could have taken as much as wanted. He had been trying to find out himself about the 50 odd tons of fresh water. He could not say whether it went to the boilers or to the bilges. The boilers were over-loaded before they left Bombay on the 14th April. They were cleaned and every thing was cleaned out. The machinery was overboarded by the ship's engineers. He wrote the engine-room log himself as a rule. It was because he saw the density rising that he opened the condensor and plugged the tubes. He was not present at Aden when the Third engineer put sea water into the starboard boiler. He had not been chief before on voyages.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said he could not say he tried himself to put fresh water into the boiler at Aden. He spoke merely as an engineer. The Third and fifth engineers never told him he could not get fresh water in. The Fourth engineer did not show him that he could get it in.

Mr. James Barton, acting Superintending Engineer, Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company, examined by Mr. Kirke Smith, said he acted as such when the S. S. Jehangir left Bombay for Aden. The necessary repairs were carried out. He went over the engines. It was his practice on every ship. Tubes might leak in the condensor a day out in 4 days out but there was no report about the condensor and the condensor was not opened out in Bombay. He had very slight difficulty with the condensor tubes. They had difficulty chiefly with the fennlers at the end of the tubes. They had been tightened up. The starboard boiler main stop valve was a new one, put in two or three voyages previously. If there was something in the seat of the valve, that would cause a leak. The scale might get into the valve by prinning. If there was very high density the boiler might have prinned. The sodiant in the water was carried with the steam into the engines if the density was very high. It was apt to create a dangerous situation if prinning took place to a big extent. He had inspected the boiler since the accident. He found the boilers very clean except the starboard boiler, which had a heaving deposit of salt about 5/16 to 3/8 of an inch. The heavy deposit would account for the furnace covers being down. If it had not been discovered there might have been an accident and loss of life. The steam would have rushed into the steel hole and scalded over. That was the danger. There were standing orders to take densities when the ship was in port and out of port. Every chief engineer knew it. Densities were taken regularly every day, almost every watch. The vessel was due for her survey on the 14th May. The standing orders were not written orders. A new engineer would know as a matter of rule that he had to take densities. Standing orders were never written or printed to witness' knowledge but it was a standing rule with all engineers.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said the boilers had just been cleaned in Bombay. There must have been a lot of salt water to get that thickness of scale.

Mr. W. H. Waters, ships' surveyor, Port of Bombay, examined by Mr. Kirke Smith, said he carried out an examination of the starboard boiler of the s. s. Jehangir two days after she came to Bombay. He found it cut off from the other boilers and empty. He found the two furnaces collapsed, one down about 8 inches, the other 3½ inches. The centre furnace was the most damaged. He considered the damage very serious. Although it was not usual for these furnaces to fracture it was always possible they might do so. As the furnace did not fracture there was no damage provided fires were down in time. If it had fractured the people in the stoke hole would have been in considerable danger. The cause of the collapse was the deposit of salt in the heated furnaces caused by working the boiler at a dangerous density. Water did not deposit salt until it reached a density of 35 oz. or 7/32. That could have been discovered by testing the density of the water in the boiler by the means provided. It must have been caused by too much sea water. Salt water might get into the boiler by having a leaky condensor. He did not think there was any other likely means unless there was carelessness in taking salt water into the tanks supposed to contain fresh water.

THE REPAIRS.

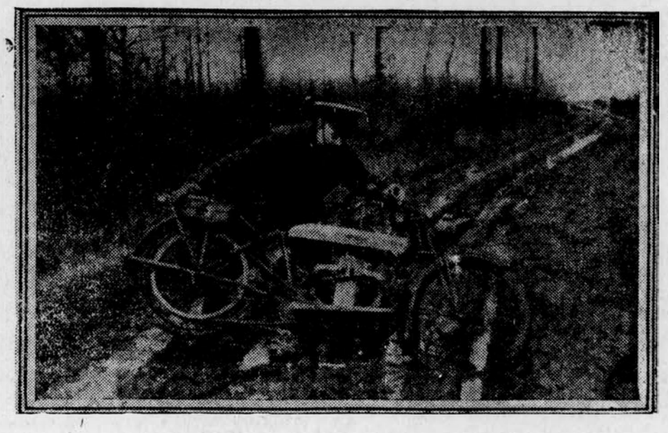
Mr. James Barton, recalled and examined by the Court, said it would take them about six or seven weeks to put the damage right. The repair which they were doing would cost about three or four thousand rupees. He thought the furnace would have had another 8 or 10 years' life if this had not happened. They were repairing merely to get the ship on a voyage. In view of this accident they thought it was necessary to get a new furnace, which would cost Rs. 2,500.

Cross-examined, the witness said the old furnace was 25 years old. The Rs. 4,000 he had mentioned referred only to the repairs to the two furnaces. All the repairs would cost more than Rs. 25,000; it might be about Rs. 30,000. The survey was not complete. The cost of the repairs due to the accident was very small in comparison to the cost of the repairs due to the survey. The accident had only increased the survey repairs of Rs. 25,000 by about Rs. 5,000. The survey repairs were required to make the vessel seaworthy. The cost of the furnaces was only his vague idea.

After the evidence had been recorded, Mr. Kirke Smith recommended that the certificates of the chief and the second enginers should be dealt with.

The Court adjourned to consider its decision.

DIFFICULTIES OF DESPATCH RIDING.



Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Somewhere in Flanders: in the mud of a "road."

MUTILATION OF WOUNDED.

AUSTRALIAN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE IN THE SEA.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo writes:—Wounded men in the hospitals of Cairo and Alexandria tell horrible tales of Turkish atrocities. The most terrible are those recounted by some Dublin Fusiliers who saw the burning to death of six of their wounded comrades by the Turks. An Australian now in Cairo who was a Turkish prisoner for four hours had his eyes gouged out. Many British were found mutilated. Some were hanging by their hands from trees.

A tale of a life and death struggle between an Australian and a Turk on the top of the cliff at Sari Bair is told. Closely matched at the first encounter, they knocked the rifles from each other's hands. Without attempting to regain his weapon the Australian flew at the Turk in the hope of throwing him over the cliff. Drawing near to the edge of the cliff the Colonial tried to thrust the Turk over, but the latter clung to the Australian and both went clattering down into the sea. There the Australian got the better of his man. Clutching him by the throat, he held the Turk under water until he was drowned. The Australian, severely injured, is in hospital here.

AN INCURSION OF UPSTARTS.

"Europe is still a great moral entity, invaded, and in a degree desecrated, by an incursion of upstarts, who, for all their boasts of intellectualism, have never realised or assimilated th idea of public law," says the "Nation." "If we can beat this apostate nation with *our* weapons, subject to *our* self-imposed reserves, we shall have achieved a double victory, and the task of final reconstitution will be far the easier."

A CHAPLAIN'S RESOURCES.

"I fixed up a nice altar in the tent with flowers," says a Chaplain with the Forces in Egypt, writing to the "Challenge." "I even borowed an old harmonium from the Institute. One of the majors said he could not help having his sense of humour tickled when he came to think afterwards how I solemnly presented the alms in a Woodbine cigarette box, while two broken beer bottles served as vases, and the altar was made of cake boxes."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

WAR HOSPITAL AT DEHRA DUN.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The half-yearly meeting of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association was held this evening at Snowden, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief presiding.

Among those who attended were Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Arthur Ker, Col. Hendley, I.M.S., Mr. J. B. Wood, Mr. H. Sharpe, Sir James DuBoulay, Colonel Blackham and Mr. Hanrahan.

After his Excellency had formally opened the meeting and explained its object, General Sir Pardey Lukis presented a report on Red Cross work and said that the Begum of Bhopal had generously subscribed Rs. 14,000 towards motor-boats for the Persian Gulf, an urgent appeal for which was received from the A. D. M. S. for the sick and wounded of the Expeditionary Force. He also alluded to the Indian Council's fleet of motor ambulances, of which no less than three were supplied from Assam, thanks to the efforts of Lady Earle.

Sir Arthur Ker presented the accounts of the St. John Ambulance Association and Red Cross War Fund, which gave details of the financial position of the Association and the Fund.

As regards the former the financial position made more progress during the past year than during the whole of its previous existence. The Indian Council have now Rs. 35,000 as fixed deposit as a reserve and a substantial working balance.

On the motion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir George Roos-Keppel, Rajah Bahadur Singh of Raghogarh, Sir Sassoon David, Lt.-Col. Jennings, I.M.S., and Rai Bahadur Karam Chand were elected honorary councilors.

HOSPITAL AT DEHRA DUN.

His Excellency presented a preliminary statement with reference to the offer of a St. John Ambulance War Hospital in connection with the X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun which shows the hospital will be organised, maintained and equipped by the Indian Council. The hospital has been offered to the Government of India for the reception and treatment of special cases of wounded officers and soldiers from overseas. It will be conducted in connection with the X-Ray Institute an Dehra Dun. The Council have been fortunate in securing Major Walter, I.M.S., an acknowledged expert in medical electricity as commandant of the hospital. The hospital will provide the following accommodation:—(a) British officers, 2 beds; (b) Indian officers, 2 beds; (c) rank and file, 20 beds. The estimated cost for bed is Rs. 2,000 per annum. The estimated total cost per annum is half a lakh rupees.

At this hospital the following apparatus will be available for diagnosis and treatment:—(a) Rapid exposure and single flash and radiographic apparatus; (b) special methods of localisation of foreign bodies; (c) full length electric baths and Schnees four cells baths for administration of galvanic, faradic, sinusoidal and rythmically interrupted currents; (d) Bergonie's treatment, ionization for treatment of sinuses, stiff joints, etc.; (e) vibratory massage; (f) treatment by radiant heat and light; (g) high frequency and diatheremic treatment. This method is specially suitable in cases of "trench foot." It is obvious that such a hospital established by the Indian Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John is worthy of its best tradition and a most fitting undertaking for the ancient order of hospitallers.

NEW ADMISSION TO THE ORDER.

His Excellency next presented a brief statement on the working of the Executive Committee from which it appears that the Committee recommended the following for admission to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem:—Sir Henry McMahon, Sir Henry Burt, Col. P. Hehir, I.M.S., Capt. C. A. Farmer, I.S.M.D., R. S. Higet Esq., E. I. Ry., Dr. E. W. Guiness, E. I. Ry. They also recommended the following for honours to His Excellency the Viceroy:—Lady Butler, Sir James Meston, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and Sir George Knox. The Committee awarded votes of thanks to Lady Willingdon, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Turner, and Dr. Dhunjibhai Mehta. They started an endowment reserve fund. The sum of Rs. 25,000 was reported at the meeting on the 26th June as placed on deposit. A further sum of Rs. 10,000 was placed in reserve on 26th October, 1914, and this amount was again added to on the 25th May, 1915. The total amount now in deposit being Rs. 45,000. They arranged for the presentation of Certificates of Honour for Saving Life of the Order of St. John to Mr. Hutson of the N. W. Ry., by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

With votes of thanks to the Chair, the Council dispersed. The general meeting of the St. John Association will be held at Viceregal Lodge on the 24th instant.

EXAGGERATED WAR BABIES.

The Charity Organisation Society report that inquiries in forty-five centres are unanimous in describing the likelihood of a very high illegitimate birthrate in places where troops have been stationed as a "great exaggeration."

Thus, in one locality where it was said 1,000 births were expected inquiry brought to light one case only. The society say they wish to point out that the inquiries show that "the soldier is responding to the high ideal formed of him, and that those who have spread what turn out to be grotesquely exaggerated rumours to the detriment of his character have [illegible] served him nor his country."

The India Pilgrims Committee will begin its work at Madura on the 1st August and its itinerary will include visits to Rameswaram, Dhanuskodi, Pulney, Tirupati etc.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

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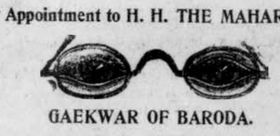

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot.

Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Malwa with English Mails due at Daybreak.

Public Lecture by Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala in English on "Theosophy of the present great war" in the Hall of the Theosophical Society at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SATURDAY, June 19.

Asho Zarthosht-no Diso, Bank Holiday.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

CARNARVON BROWN—At Egdean, Sevenoaks, Kent, England, on the 12th June 1915, the wife of A. Carnarvon Brown, M.R.C.S., late of India, of a son.

DEATHS.

SLATER—At Southsea, on Ascension Day, 13th May 1915, aged 64, Alfred William Slater, Indian P. W. D. (retired) fondly loved husband of Flo Slater.

BADOW—At Hereford, England, on the 15th May 1915, after a long illness, Major General T. E. Hadow, late R. A., aged 78.

BIRDWOOD—At Gallipoli Peninsula, on the 7th June 1915, from wounds received in action, Capt. Christopher William Brodrick Birdwood, 1/6th Gurkha Rifles, only surviving son of Colonel W. S. Birdwood, late Commandant, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

HOLMES—At his residence Catherine Lodge, Jubbulpore, on the 8th June 1915, James Holmes, aged 67 years. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders.

June, 17.

1. There will be a meeting of the Officers, N.C. Officers and members of the Corps at the "Times of India" Office at 6 p.m. on Monday next, the 21st instant, to nominate a candidate for selection to the vacant commission in the Corps, as laid down in Rule 20 of the Corps Rules and Regulations.

2. Promotions and Appointments.—The Officer Commanding is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments to complete establishments:—
"A" Troop.—Troopers L. C. H. Goode, F. C. Spencer and E. S. Daugall to be Lance Corporals.
"B" Troop.—Corporal C. H. Partridge to be Sergeant.
Troopers Robert Graham, C. P. Cable and D. Meldrum to be Lance Corporals.
"C" Troop.—Corporal R. C. Lowndes to be Sergeant. Lance Corpl. F. B. Sadler to be Corporal.
Troopers D. S. Bums, E. D. Bomzi and L. J. Morris to be Lance Corporals.
"E" Troop.—Trooper A. R. B. Jones to be Lance Corporal.

STANLEY REED, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June 17.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. B. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during June, 1915. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, with helmets, Haversacks and Waterbottles.
7 days 13th to 19th "G" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd "B" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 23rd to 27th "C" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 4 men per day.

188 Musketry—The range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows—
"C" Company—Friday, 18th, Saturday, 19th and Sunday, 20th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

188 Medals—Applications for Officers Volun- Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

200 Appointment—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointment with effect from this date:—
No. 5372 Corporal. A Gonsalves, to be Armourer Sergeant.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brig. General H. T. Brooking, C. B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

POONA, June 16.

Captain A. S. Leslie, I.M.S., took over Medical Charge of Cantonment Hospital, Kirkee, from Lieut.-Colonel R. K. Mitter, I.M.S. on 2nd June 1915, afternoon.

In accordance with Para 26, Rules for the Administration and Management of the Army Institute Fund, a Station Committee composed as under will assemble at the R.A., Depot, Kirkee, at such time and date as the President may appoint to assess the amount to be paid by the O.C.X., Brigade, R.F.A.,

President, A Field Officer, 2/1st Wessex F.A., Brigade; Members: An Officer Detachment 2/4th Border Regiment, Kirkee, Officer Commanding R.A., Depot, Garrison Engineer, Kirkee.

The Supervisor A.I.F., Property will attend.

Firepans and charcoal on wet days will be issued to all British Troops at Poona during the ensuing monsoon for drying purposes.

Captain H. R. Lockie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached to the Supply and Transport Corps, will, from the afternoon of 9th Jun 1915, act as Officer in Charge Supplies and Transport, Poona Brigade, during absence from Poona of Captain W. H. Salmon on special duty.

Major W. W. Browne, R.A.M.C., assumed Medical Charge of the Depots 119th Infantry and 120th Infantry from the forenoon of 12th June 1915.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance to the Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, the sum of Rs. 21 on account of advance of three months pay to No. 6454, 2nd Grade Ward Sweeper Cenniah Sookwa, proceeding as reinforcement for Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

The advance to be adjusted in the usual manner and debited to 6th (Poona) Division.

With reference to Brigade Order No. 398, dated 28th April 1915, it is notified that all such promotions should have effect from the date individuals assumed their duties, but in no case can this have effect from a date prior to the receipt of the Government sanction by Regiment or Depots.

H. E. the Governor has very kindly consented to the wearing of Summer Mess Dress by such Territorial and I.A.R. Officers as are not in possession of Cloth Mess Dress for functions at Government House at which Mess Dress is worn.

POLICEMEN HONOURED AT POONA.

An interesting function took place on Tuesday afternoon at the office of the Collector, Poona, when Rao Sahib Girdharsingh Manirom, Inspector, Bombay District Police, C. I. D., and Khan Saheb Banumrya Sheik Amiralli, retired Inspector of the Bombay District Police, were presented by Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S. Collector and District Magistrate, Poona with the sanads and badges of their respective titles which were conferred on them by His Majesty's Government on the occasion of H. M. the King Emperor's birthday in June 1915.

Among those present were Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Mr. E. H. Ingle, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector, Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, and others. When presenting the honours and decorating Girdharsingh and Khan Sahib Banumiah with their badges Mr. Hatch made a short congratulatory speech suitable to the occasion. Thereupon the Collector garlanded the two officers amidst applause.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—The Light Horse	Blon
Overture—Fest	Leutner
Valse—Brune	Krier
Selection—The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Melodie—En peu D'Amour	Lao Silesu
Selection—The Passing Show	Finck
Two Step—Anona	Grey

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during May was 3,572, of whom 3,316 were females and 2,472 children and 3,784 males.

PORT OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received from the Meteorological Department, Simla, a telegraphic message to the effect that the monsoon is now setting in on the Malabar Coast, accompanied by the usual squally weather and rough seas.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 (S.T.) Subject—"Theosophy of the present great war." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and three deaths from plague and two attacks and one death from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, the plague attacks being reported from Khetwadi and Tardeo. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 72, as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 75 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,579, out of which 23 proved to be plague-infected. A Ward sent 3 of these latter, B Ward 10, C Ward 5, D Ward 2, and E Ward 3.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital acknowledges the receipt of the following new contributions towards the Hospital:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,678,-060-15-9; Khan Bahadur Nuserwanji R. Mehta (of Karachi) towards the cost of an X Ray Installation for the Hospital, through Dr. S. M. Kaka Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Jehangir Sorabji and Byramji Peroshaw Dubash (of Karachi) towards the cost of an X Ray Installation for the Hospital, through Dr. S. M. Kaka, Rs. 500; Mr. Byramji Edulji (of Karachi) towards the cost of an X Ray Installation for the Hospital, through Dr. S. M. Kaka, Rs. 325; Messrs. K. and J. Sopariwala & Co., (of Karachi) towards the cost of an X Ray Installation for the Hospital, through Dr. S. M. Kaka, Rs. 250; Mr. Namdar Jamas Khoramshai, Rs. 100; Mr. Naval through Dr. J. J. Curseti Lilauwala, Rs. 100; Mr. Hormusji Dhanjishaw Shaw (for current expenses from September 13 to April 1915), Rs. 100; The Executors of the late Mr. F. E. Davar (for current expenses from September 14 to August 1915), Rs. 60; Mr. E. F. Davar (for current expenses from September 14 to August 1915), Rs. 60; Baba (for current expenses from September 14 to August 1915), Rs. 60; and Sums of and below Rs. 50, Rs. 760; Total Rs. 26,81,395-15-9.

The Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao's Madras Irrigation Panchayat Bill is being referred by the Government to the Board of Revenue which is being requested to obtain the opinions of district officers on its merits. Similarly the Public Works Department officers will also be asked for their opinions. The Bill will be translated into the vernaculars and published and the public will also have an opportunity of expressing their views on its provisions.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT BY A POSTAL CLERK.

PARSI YOUTH COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged Lowji Pestonji Motiwalla, Parsi, aged 22, with committing theft, as a Postal Servant of a Registered Letter containing a cheque for Rs. 4,000. Mr. Kapadia appeared on behalf of the accused.

The facts of the case are that the accused was employed in the Grant Road Post Office as a clerk. The Superintendent of Post Offices received information from the Head Clerk of the Grant Road Post Office that a Registered letter from Calcutta addressed to Mr. Tantra of Bombay was missing, and the cheque was drawn on the Allahabad Bank, Bombay. At the same time, Mr. Tantra, on receiving information of the despatch of the cheque from Calcutta, reported the case to the Police.

Dhondu Vithal Desai, a student, gave evidence to the effect that he went to the accused for getting some employment. But the accused gave him a cheque for Rs. 4,000 to be cashed at the Allahabad Bank. Subsequently he went to the Bank, but, as the endorsement was not correct the cheque was refused. He came back and handed over the cheque to the accused.

Inspector Shaw in his evidence stated that on receiving certain information he went to the Allahabad Bank, where, he knew from the Bank clerk, that a man named Dhondu had come from the Grant Road Post Office with a cheque of Rs. 4,000 drawn by Mr. Madon of Calcutta on Mr. Tantra of Bombay. On further investigation the accused was arrested and placed before the Magistrate.

On the evidence put before the Magistrate, his Worship convicted the accused of the charge and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing High Court Criminal Sessions.

ROBBED BY HER STEP-SON.

BOUND-DOWN TO KEEP PEACE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sergeant Kilconi charged Damoo Dhondu, Hindu, and Sardar Fattoo, Mahomedan, with stealing ornaments valued at Rs. 1,020, belonging to Bhimabai, a Hindu woman residing at Fergusson Road. Mr. Talcheakar defended both the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused was the step-son of the complainant, and lived with her, while the second accused was their neighbour. On the 12th instant, both the accused came into her room, the first accused held her tight, and the second took away ornaments from her cupboard. He carried the ornaments to one Dagdoo Tukaram, and told him to keep them till the mother of the first accused came to him. The Police were informed of the incident and both the accused were arrested on the 12th instant.

As this was their first offence, the Magistrate released them on entering into a bond in the sum of Rs. 200 each, with a surety in the like amount for a period of twelve months, and in the meantime to keep peace and be of good behaviour.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Nadar Fakir with selling a packet of cocaine without a license.

In consequence of certain information received, Mr. McCarthy sent a bogus customer with marked coins to purchase cocaine from the accused. The accused sold the cocaine and was arrested.

The accused was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE PALACE OF VARIETIES.

An entirely new programme was presented last night before a large audience at this theatre by the London Costume Comedy Co., when not less than 14 different items were gone through by the various artistes concerned, and each of which was loudly applauded. Miss Beatrice Mercer's solos "My Dear Soul" and "You Are My Baby" were well received and Mdlle La Roche scored a distinct success in her song entitled "Bebe Ribbons" while she was equally successful in her other numbers such as "Other People's Songs as they Should be Sung." Mr. Oliver Farrow gave a beautiful rendering "My Old Shako" while Mr. Leith Harvey, who was chiefly responsible for the humour all along was in his happiest vein in the song entitled "The Ould Palid Shawl." The duets between Mr. Harvey and Miss Mercer and that of Harvey and Farrow were also greatly appreciated. Two new pictures were screened, an all amusing comedy by the name "Wiffles as a Wayward Husband" and an extremely laughable comic entitled "The Orphan Doll," both of which were very much appreciated. To-night is again a gala night when further changes are promised and again a bumper house is expected. On Saturday there will be still another complete change of programme, including pictures, when Mdlle La Roche will sing Miss Jospephine Davies "greatest hit" "In Our Flat" which is still fresh in our memory.

NATIONAL BANK CRICKET CLUB.

June 26th—E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s C. C.
June 27th—King, King & Co.'s C. C.
July 10th—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
July 17th—Hardinge C. C.
July 18th—Bank of Bombay C. C.
July 24th—Killick Nixon & Co.'s C. C.
July 25th—Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.'s C. C.
August 7th—Arya Bandhu C. C.
August 14th—Lusitania Sporting Club.
August 15th—Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.'s C. C.
August 21st—King, King & Co.'s C. C.
August 28th—Thos. Cook & Son's C. C.
Sept 4th—Killick Nixon & Co.'s C. C.
Sept. 5th—Bank of Bombay C. C.
Sept. 18th—G. I. P. Railway C. C.
Sept. 25th—Y. M. A. C. C.

The Commissioners comprising the Special Tribunal appointed under the new Defence of India Act to try the dacoity cases in the district of Bakergunge, have commenced their sittings in the Inspection Bungalow at Barisal from Monday last, but no case will be taken up before the 17th instant. Cases transferred from the file of the Additional Sessions Judge will be taken up first.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING SITES.

The members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met at the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon to consider the business entered in the Agenda paper. Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The Committee had before them an ancient letter dated the 5th March, 1908, addressed to the Corporation by Mr. Ardashir Sorabji Engineer, in which he invited the attention to a difference alleged to be observed by the Municipality in assessing properties of private persons and of the Bombay Improvement Trust. Citing as an instance the case of Plot No. 12, Princess Street, admeasuring 800 square yards or thereabouts in respect of which a charge of about Rs. 682 per annum was demanded by the Municipality from its present owner, whereas from the Improvement Trust only about Rs. 128 per annum used to be recovered. Stating that he could not understand why the valuations of plots of land in land in possession of the City Improvement Trust were not revised in the light of the value realized in respect of adjoining plots Mr. Engineer was of opinion that the revenue of the Municipality had suffered considerably by this laxity, to the extent of some hundreds of thousands of rupees, which otherwise would have strengthened the hands of the Corporation in reducing the percentage of the General Tax or in performing some useful works in connection with the improvement of the City.

MR. INVERARITY'S ADVICE.

This letter was reported on by the Commissioner on the 14th May, 1908, after which it was considered by a Sub-committee of the Standing Committee, whose Report on the subject is dated 18th November, 1908. The Sub-Committee consulted Mr. Inverarity who advised that during the building period during which no rent was payable there was no lease, nor even an agreement for a lease but only a license and that the primary liability for taxes falls on

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY.

Photo Kapp.

Whose appointment in the India Council is announced.

the lessors (strictly licensors) and not on the lessees. Counsel further advised that the Municipality was not entitled to assess the tenant directly even though under the agreement between the tenant and the Port Trust (the lessors) the tenant engages to pay all the Municipal taxes. The agreement would enable the Port Trust to recover the taxes paid by the Trust from the tenant. But that was a matter between the Port Trust and the tenant. The case of the Improvement Trust was similar to that of the Port Trust.

The Sub-Committee were therefore of opinion that in the cases of properties leased by the Improvement Trust, the Commissioner may be advised to follow Counsel's opinion. The Sub-Committee were also of opinion that under the provisions of the Municipal Act no enhancement was possible unless notice of enhancement is given to persons primarily liable to pay taxes—in the case of the Trust leases it would be the Improvement Trust during *the building period*. It therefore seemed to the Sub-Committee very desirable that the Counsel's opinion should be strictly adhered to.

JUDGES DIFFER.

The Municipal Commissioner has been referring cases falling under this category to the Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, and in his letter dated 11th June, 1915, the Commissioner stated that Mr. Kemp, it will be remembered, had decided that no General Tax can be levied on land belonging to the Improvement Trust which had been leased by them for building not merely during the free building period allowed by the Trust but also during the period during which the Improvement Trust received rent from the Lessee but in which the building had not been completed. A further similar case was decided by Mr. Donald when acting as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. He decided that when the Trust recovered rent for a plot of land on which a building had not been completed the General Tax could be assessed on such rent minus a small deduction for cost of collection. As regards land for which a free period was in course of being allowed by the Trust Mr. Donald held that the assessment of the General Tax could not be made until the lessee was actually paying rent to the Improvement Trust.

The Commissioner did not altogether agree with this decision but appears to be a view of the law which might well be held and was more favourable to the Municipality than Mr. Kemp's decision was. He considered therefore that this decision should be accepted and acted upon until the law is changed, and was of opinion that it would be fair to charge a small assessment on the lands even when they were being used for building purposes and when therefore no immediate profit was being received. This had been provided for in the amendment proposed to Section 154 among the alterations in the Municipal Act which he had recently submitted to the Corporation. This would doubtless be separately dealt with by the Corporation and he thought therefore that the reference of the Standing Committee and the resolutions of the Corporation of this subject may be considered to be disposed of.

The Committee resolved to inform Mr. Engineer in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

SET-BACKS IN SMALL LANES.

The Committee next considered a letter dated the 9th June, 1915, from Mr. B. A. Bharucha, stating that while big roads were attended to in regard to set-backs, small lanes like the Fourth Marine Lane were wholly neglected; that some owners of houses while executing repairs to their houses were allowed to pay a small fine in cases where a set-back should be enforced and that by thus allowing the opportunity of acquiring a set-back to pass, the work of widening streets was considerably delayed. Mr. Bharucha suggested that a portion of the fund sanctioned by the Corporation for the acquisition of set-backs should be earmarked for acquiring set-backs in small streets only.

The Committee referred this letter to the Commissioner for Report.

A DUSTY FOOT-PATH.

The Committee also considered another letter from Mr. B. A. Bharucha, dated the 9th June, 1915, stating that while taking a stroll on the Back Bay footpath between Marine Lines and Colaba one gets his trousers, shoes and stockings invariably soiled by yellow dust and thus has to pay a toll for the walk he enjoys. Requesting that the Improvement Trust may be asked to remove the dust and spread sand on the footpath.

The Committee resolved to inform Mr. Bharucha that the footpath in question was in charge of Government.

WEST FIELD ESTATE.

The next item of interest was a letter to the Corporation, dated the 14th June, 1915, from Messrs. Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Bilimoria and Co., solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Tribhowandas Varjeevandas, stating that on a representation having been sumbitted to the Standing Committee in connection with the Municipal requisition in respect of their client's well at premises No. 33-35, Warden Road, known as "West Field," that body in November 1913 were pleased to give their client an opportunity to improve the condition of the well by putting Khajura fish therein and to direct that a fresh inspection of the well might be taken after two months when the requisition might be enforced if the well was found to breed anopheles larvae. According to the instructions of the Malaria Department their client cleared the well of all vegetation, etc., at considerable expense and introduced a large number of Khajura fish into it; but nearly one year afterwards, viz., on 2nd October, 1914, the Commissioner informed their client that the well had been found again to breed anopheles larvæ, the Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria, having detected such larvae on the 27th July and 5th September, 1914.

Mr. Tribhowandas was never given an opportunity of joining the examination in order to test its accuracy; although on the 2nd November, 1914, and on the 27th February, 1915, the water of the well on re-examination was found to be free from larvae, the Commissioner served a notice on their client on the 12th of April last requiring him to provide the well with a cover of concrete and an iron sliding trap-door working on pulleys, etc., and threatening to prosecute him in the Police Courts if he failed to comply with the requisition; and on the 7th instant, Mr. Tribhowandas was served with a summons which is coming in for disposal on the 15th instant.

The solicitors state that their client desires to lay his grievances before the Corporation in the hope that some justice may be meted out to him; that their client's well which is situated in a large and well-known property was not only useful but was essential to him; that although the water of the well had been used constantly for years by their client's family and numerous others not a single case of Malaria has occurred; that the water of the well was also used in connection with the daily performance of religious ceremonies and worship of the family deity in their client's family and further for gardening and cultivation purposes for which a bullock kos was kept working 2 or 3 hours a day. The contention of the Commissioner that the absence of larvae did not indicate that larvae will be absent for good may be true but Mr. Tribhowandas strenuously protested against his being compelled to take action which was not justified by the present state of circumstances at any rate, and against his being asked to provide a remedy for an evil which admittedly did not exist but which the Commissioner merely apprehends might come into existence on some future occasion.

The solicitors accordingly requested that independent enquiries may be made in the matter through the Malaria Committee of the Corporation and that the Commissioner may be directed in the meanwhile to postpone taking steps against their client.

The Committee resolved to refer this letter to the Commissioner for report.

The Standing Committee then adjourned.

A SOLDIER'S FORTUNE.

It is reported from London, Ontario, that Private Smith, of the 7th Regiment, Canadian Expeditionary Force, has purchased his discharge in order to leave for England. He has received word that his uncle, who was the colonel of an Indian regiment in France, has been killed in action and left him a fortune of £25,000.

The special duty in connection with the introduction of the Forest Panchayat in Madras will have to be extended for another term as the work is not expected to be completed within the period originally contemplated.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

British Losses.

The "Englishman":— It is impossible to form any idea of the percentage of losses to the men engaged because, rightly perhaps, the numerical strength of the British forces now in Flanders and the Dardanelles has not been revealed. Some estimates have put the total at two millions, but this is probably excessive. Even if that were correct, however, the percentage of loss would be very large. The losses of the French and Russians have been greater, and there is some satisfaction in knowing that the losses of the enemy have been very much greater still. It would be useless on the information available to attempt to estimate them. We must be content with the knowledge that at the rate of losses now incurred Germany must reach the point of exhaustion long before the Allies. But there are very few signs of exhaustion yet, and it is clearly the duty of Great Britain to train as many men as posible and to train them quickly, so that her full strength may be thrown against the German lines at the earliest possible date. The longer we delay in training our full complement of men the longer will victory be deferred.

British Money Power.

The "Rangoon Times":—A conference between Mr. McKenna and the Italian Finance Minister sounds rather drab and uninteresting; but it indicates the new spirit of modern warfare, when everything is thrown into the scale. British finance has played an important part in previous wars; this time it is being developed and utilised to a degree that makes the subsidies of Pitt seem insignificant, almost futile by comparison. There is no longer any likelihood of the Allies' war strength not being utilised to the full. The effect which this assurance will have upon the far-seeing citizen will be to make him all the more eager to assist rather than to encourage him to look on while others do the work. To be satisfied with looking on is little short of a crime or at least failure to realise the true ideal of citizenship at a moment when everyone is beeing tried in the furnace. To look on approvingly is perhaps not so objectionable an attitude; but the only right course of action is for every loyal subject to take note of the situation in its new aspect, and to respond wholeheartedly to the call for further effort. Italy has shown in no uncertain manner her appreciation of British sympathy and assistance in the past. The British Empire, in gathering up its resources and using them without stint and without waste will continue to offer an example to the younger nations; and every one of its subjects will while welcoming Italy as an ally, realise the increased claim on the loyalty of Britons.

Local Self-Government.

The "Bengalee":—It is now nearly thirty years ago that Lord Ripon's great scheme of Local Self-government was inaugurated. It is but the simple truth to say that it has made little or no progress. The people have been tried, and have not been found wanting. But the Government dominated by bureaucratic ideas, has been slow to move; and the system in respect of its growth and expansion practically remains very much where it was in the early eighties of the last century. The fact could not escape the observation of so shrewd a statesman as Lord Morley, and he sounds a note of complaint in his great Despatch on the Reform scheme. The Reform scheme so far has concerned itself with the reconstitution of the Councils, Legislative and Executive, but the reorganization of the local bodies which had been recommended by the Decentralization Commission remained in abeyance, and the first step that has been taken after long years of waiting, has been the publication of the recent Government Resolution. The machinery of Government moves slowly. In this country, especially when it is a question of popular reform it moves at small pace. But public opinion to-day is more watchful and insistent than it was a generation ago; and each day marks its growing accession of power.

The Failure of Special Tribunals.

The "Punjabee":—Is the conviction of this small number coupled with the wholesale acquittals and discharges at all likely to improve the situation? Indeed there are those who think, and the Punjab Hindu Sabha is among them, that the effect of the wholesale acquittals and discharges cannot fail to be disastrous. In what sense, then, has the Special Tribunal fulfilled the purpose for which it was called into being? The result would certainly have been different if the Government, instead of creating a special judicial machinery, had so improved and strengthened the investigating agency that if not the whole at least a substantial proportion of the real culprits would have been caught and brought to justice. This is what the Indian Press suggested at the time. The Government, doubtless for reasons which appeared to them sufficient, did not accept the suggestion. Now that the Special Tribunal has been dissolved and the Government have realised the supreme importance of strengthening the Police, is it too much to hope that they will accept the suggestion in regard to future cases? That these cases will be tried by ordinary courts seems fairly certain. But what is equally essential is that the police investigation should be properly conducted, that no case should be started before an experienced lawyer engaged for the purpos by Government has given it as his opinion that the evidence against the arrested persons is satisfactory, and finally that the prosecution itself should be conducted with vigour as well as ability.

Mr. J. K. Lancashire I.C.S., who is on special duty in connection with town planning in the Madras Presidency, has arrived at Ootacamund to confer with the Government on town planning matters generally and on the lines of action to be taken. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras who is also to take part in the Conference was expected to arrive at Ootacamund yesterday.

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 17, 1915.

THE ONE AND ONLY END.

In asking the House of Commons to vote a fresh credit of £250 millions sterling for the war the Prime Minister was able to avail himself of the opportunity to make the first statement that we have had in regard to the policy of the new Government since its formation. The character of that statement comes, of course, as no surprise. Mr. Asquith, very wisely, continues to be reticent as to the causes which produced the recent crisis, and in paying a tribute to his late colleagues, merely remarked that an unparalleled situation had to be met demanding the whole energies of the nation and he had to consider how best to respond to the call of public duty. For the rest, the national policy remained unchanged,—to pursue the war at any cost to a victorious conclusion. That policy has now behind it, not only the unanimous mind of the nation, but a Government which is fully representative of every party and every community in the country, with the exception of the Irish Nationalists, and on their behalf Mr. Dillon gave the assurance of their honest and sincere desire to aid the new Government to carry the war to a triumphant conclusion. The fact of this declaration by the new Government, and its support by the Irish party, the only party not represented in it, will show the world, as the Premier said, that the Empire is resolved wholeheartedly and without party distinction to prosecute the war with every moral and material force. That feeling is shared throughout the Empire. It must be emphasised that there can be no thought, much less talk, of peace until the victory of the Allied arms is thoroughly assured and the sword of the Teutonic League laid at their feet. People who entertain the apprehension that Germany may be able to fight to a draw, may dismiss any such fear from their minds. That can never be. If Germany were still quite as strong as she was,—and we believe she has now begun to decline from the high-water mark of her military strength,—and the cost of the war threatened to grow to £4 millions a day instead of three, it is manifest that there would be one voice in Great Britain and throughout the Empire, and that, as now, in demand for an uncompromising prosecution of the war to the end.

GERMANY'S STRENGTH.

Mr. Asquith deprecated the blind counsel of hysteria and panic. The allusion is not clear for it is fair to say that there has been no sign of such except in a few journals. But there is a tendency to pessimism at this stage which is not justified and requires to be counteracted. It exists chiefly among the optimists of a few months ago,—the people who were always talking of the great advance in the Spring and calculating to a nicety the date on which the military and economic exhaustion of Germany would respectively take place. Those are factors no doubt in the gradual defeat of the enemy, and very important ones, but many people failed to realise the immensity, power and efficiency of the German military machine, and the extent to which she was organised to stand the economic strain of a great war. German calculations have miscarried, of course, hugely, and none of her expectations have been fulfilled or her objects achieved. And it was thought that because her plans miscarried, her early collapse must quickly ensue. In regard to that we were mistaken. Her losses may have been immense, but her reserves and her organisation for producing more and more reserves were also immense. Her financial position may be a paper-walled structure, but as long as she has food to feed her people and paper to circulate, her Government can cheat the people. The rottenness of her financial fabric, its collapse and all its appalling consequences will be seen afterwards. It is not correct to speak of this as a war of exhaustion. Exhaustion must play its part. But, as we said long ago, you cannot merely exhaust a nation into defeat. You must also defeat them fully and finally in the field, and the end of the war will come when the Austro-German armies are flying before the Allies or lie crushed and bleeding, incapable of further military effort. The process of exhaustion or attrition, whatever one may call it, is an important factor but it is not the only one. The war could not be won, for instance, as some seem to think, by the Allies merely sitting on the Western Front, holding their line, and waiting for the Germans to become exhausted, or by allowing the Germans to become exhausted in the East by hammering the Russians. There must be the power to strike back and to take full advantage of the moment, when for the time being the German *offensive* is exhausted and their defensive offers points of sufficient weakness to justify the return blows.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The situation is not discouraging, though it is not all we could wish. What we could have wished was that the Germans should have been driven back to the Rhine when they were first turned back from the Marne, or that the Russians could have forced their advance when they achieved their first successes in Galicia. But none of the Allies were prepared for the immense power of the onslaught,—there is no shame in that. They were sufficiently fortunate to save Paris, Calais and Warsaw. That in itself represents three great achievements. What is the position now. On the Western Front every effort to break the Allied line has failed, and the German offensive here, at least, is exhausted for the time being. We know this, because, although the Allies are heavily handicapped by the shortage of munitions, and the enemy still hold a greater number of the more commanding positions than the Allies, they are unable to avail themselves of either advantage, because they are not strong enough to risk any important operations in attack. On the contrary they are unable to resist, in the sectors where the attempts have been made, in the region north of Arras for instance, and in certain parts from La Bassee to the sea, the efforts of the Allies to acquire the positions dominating their lateral communications, which is essential to our success when the time comes for the assumption of the big offensive. It must be remembered that that is the object of all these recent operations. It is not so much a question of gaining a little more ground here, or an advance there, nor should any attention be paid to excited experts who are continually predicting, as a result of this sort of operations, the breaking of the German line. That may come to-morrow or three months hence. But at present all the offensive operations on the Allies' Western Front are directed towards securing, wherever possible, the positions which will enable the Allies to dominate and destroy or incommode the enemy's lateral communications, in preparation for a final offensive. The matter is very well explained by Mr. Hilaire Belloc. If, when the main attack is delivered at the end of all this preparation, on certain sectors the offensive has secured certain points from which he can dominate and gravely incommode the lateral communications of the enemy by shell fire, what is the result?

The result is that the enemy, already bewildered and confused by a general attack in several places at once, and beginning to move his troops according to his guess as to where the most violent attack will ultimately develop, finds his power of moving them gravely embarrassed, or, perhaps, in one or two places, actually cut. The offence meanwhile knows at what point he has been most successful in threatening or even severing the lateral communications and what effect this has had in starving of men one of the sector to the north or to the south of such a place. If he finds a grave weakness developing on the enemy's side on another sector on account of this interference with the lateral communications, he will at once direct a special effort against that point, and, in general, his success in breaking the enemy's line or so threatening it that it must withdraw, will mainly depend not only upon the previous reduction of the enemy's forces through loss during the months of fighting past, but also upon the command of the enemy's lateral communications which that fighting has gained.

The enemy may not be dependent on one line of lateral communications, but the enforced use of secondary lines means delay, and such delay in the face of such a strong attack as the Allies should be able to deliver when the time comes would be fatal to an effective concentration.

At present, as we have said, all these sectional operations on the Western Front are in the nature of preparation for the final offensive. Whether the enemy's line is anywhere so near the breaking point as to justify a general offensive, is a matter known only to the commanders. But we can judge for ourselves, from all the reports we have had and our knowledge of the great numbers of highly-trained troops of splendid physique in reserve, which are at their disposal, that judged relatively, whatever may be the strength of the line, the Allies should now be strong enough to assume the offensive and break it not in one place, but in several places, if they were not handicapped for want of shell. It is tiresome to have to wait, but we can wait in confidence, because we know that once the munitions problem is settled so far as to ensure a continuous supply to meet all the demands that are expected to be made, we shall see the beginning of the end in the West.

IN THE EAST.

We cannot be so confident as to the position in the East, though there is certainly no need for despondency, and we owe it at least to the Russians that the extent to which they are engaging the attention of the enemy and have resisted the final success of his offensive in Galicia, has deprived him of the power to reinforce his armies on the Western Front not merely for a fresh offensive, but even to defend his important salients. But, admittedly, much has been lost in the East. The campaign in the North is not of much importance, and the prospects of any future renewal of the attempts to break through to Warsaw are utterly remote. But nearly everything that Russian skill and strategy had won in Western Galicia and in the Carpathians has been lost. They held, so to speak, the gate to Silesia, they were on the eve of the effective invasion of Hungary. They have lost all the passes in the Carpathians, have been thrust back to the San, lost Przemysl and had to fight desperately, though with supreme skill and courage, to prevent the breaking of their line at the Vistula junction. The invasion of Hungary through the Carpathians is indefinitely postponed and the counter-offensive on the Bukovina front has been merely a diversion, though a successful and useful one, for the Russians while they are so desperately engaged on the San and the Dniester cannot hope to attempt an effective invasion of Hungary from this quarter. At the present moment, the Petrograd communiqués are not so communicative that it is possible to save one from a considerable perplexity as to the actual positions of the opposing forces. But it seems clear that the German offensive has received a considerable check. The Russians are holding Mosciska, which is only 20 miles east of Przemysl against fruitless attacks of the enemy, and though they have evacuated Stanislaus, an important railway centre, they are conducting a successful offensive in the Stryj Valley. We are continually told of successful crossings of rivers by one side or the other in this place or that, and of sectional victories on a large scale, but without any correlating explanations it is not possible to obtain any exact idea of the present situation. This much may be assumed, however. The German offensive has been largely broken up. It was in the beginning no more than an offensive-defensive, unless the hope was to break, turn and crumple up the Russian line either north or south of the Vistula. But it is now, apparently, left without aim, without a main and definite object, beyond the endeavour to prevent the Russians from regaining the strategic initiative. If, under these circumstances, the Germans, as Petrograd suggests, and as there is very good reason to believe are not in a position greatly to reinforce their armies in the East, they are fighting an exhausting campaign against an opponent who cannot be permanently, but only temporarily exhausted, and has amazingly rapid powers of recovery. If that is the position, the German thrust into Galicia may end in appalling disaster, and the Russians may shortly be enabled to develop anew their offensive campaign against Silesia and Hungary.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

It is early as yet to attempt anything like a comprehensive view of the Italian campaign. Its chief attraction in our eyes at peesent is that it is weakening the Austrians in the East. The full strength of the Italians, of course, is not yet in the field but they have already made good their offensive in the Isonzo Valley, while protecting themselves from any attack in the North, though it is probable that the Austrians are too much engaged elsewhere to do anything but stand on the offensive in the Trentino, where the Italians have retained the initiative throughout and gained repeated successes. The Austrians have been forced to abandon several of their carefully prepared positions owing to the determined Italian artillery attacks. But it is not likely that at present, or until Italy has her full strength in the field, she will do more than make herself secure from any danger from this quarter. It is on the road to Trieste that the offensive has been pushed with gratifying rapidity. Important strategic positions, the Montenero ridge, the Monfalcone heights, and the town itself have been captured, and one telegram says that the Italians are within nine miles of Trieste. That means that a really big battle is imminent. The Austrians have ceased to withdraw. They are standing their ground and the fate of Trieste may be decided within the next in our eyes at present is that it is few days. In this theatre of war the Austrians are fighting with insufficient and jaded or raw troops against an intensely efficient army fired with enthusiasm. The ultimate issue here as elsewhere, is assured. And its development may be more rapid.

Notes of the Day.

India and Lord Hardinge.

The press opinions received from all over India show that, with one or two exceptions, the announcement of the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office has been received with general gratification tinged only with regret that the extension is not for a longer period. The exceptions, of course, come from Calcutta. The comments of "The Statesman" and "The Englishman" are, as usual, querulous and carping, and show still the hankering after the vain shadow of a restoration to Calcutta of the capitalship of India. That, of course, is childish. Whether Lord Hardinge stayed or not, or whoever succeeded him, Calcutta may rest assured that she is not going to recover a position for which she was no more fitted, or deserved no better, than Bombay or Allahabad, or even Jubbulpore. There is no more reason why Calcutta should be the capital of India, than New York the capital of the United States. Where there is a federation of states or provinces there must be a neutral capital. If "The Statesman" really finds it "difficult to understand the reason for the extension" it had better read the Prime Minister's statement again. The reason is Lord Hardinge's great services to India, which are testified to by nearly every public journal in the country as well as his Majesty's Government consisting of Liberal, Conservative and Labour ministers.

The Health Department.

At the meeting of the Bombay Corporation on Monday a case of defalcation in the office of the Deputy Health Officer came up for consideration. The Commissioner stated that the perpetration of the fraud was rendered possible; not only by a complete absence of account safeguards but also by the carelessness and negligence on the part of several officers of the Municipality. This admission discloses a very serious state of affairs which calls for immediate investigation, and the introduction of a system of check and counter-check to prevent the possibility of a similar occurrence in future. It is extraordinary that the office of the Deputy Health Officer should be absolutely innocent of any account safeguards whatever. What are the two full time municipal auditors doing? These auditors are understood to be pensioners from the Accountant-General's office, who have necessarily had a wide and varied experience of accounts in all its branches. No time should be lost in calling on them for suggestions which should be submitted through the Chief Accountant whose approval seems essential in a case like this. Whatever decision may be arrived at on the Commissioner's recommendations it is essential that sound business methods should be introduced into the office of the Deputy Health Officer without any loss of time, and its audit and account department be free of flaws in future.

Back Bay Swimming Baths.

In the oppressive heat at the present time, a swimming bath is a welcome luxury. The one for Europeans on the Back Bay ought to be a really popular resort, but the reverse seems to be the case, and the public are entitled to know the reason for the present state of affairs. A visit to the baths would soon enlighten the enquirer on the point. The dressing rooms are miserable structures, much too small, and too few in number to meet the requirements of the public, a fact painfully evident on a crowded day. The bed of the bath is composed of black stone which naturally gives the water a dirty and murky appearance, in spite of the fact that the water is frequently changed. The Company is said to be in a sound financial position, and it should be made to act up to the responsibilities laid upon it by the license it enjoys to occupy public land. The black stone composing the bed should be replaced by white tiles and the dressing rooms improved and increased in number. The change would make the baths immensely popular, the outlay would not be excessive, and would be more than counterbalanced by the returns. Bombay ought not to be behind Calcutta, which possesses a swimming bath as clean and beautiful as any eye could wish to see.

The Press in the Punjab.

From the Administration Report of the Punjab for 1913-14 it would appear that there were altogether 214 journals, published in that province, excluding 50 which ceased publication during the year. This means that there were sixteen newspapers less at the end than at the beginning of the year. Of the 264 periodicals 32 were published in the Province of Delhi, 4 in the North-West Frontier Province and the remaining 228 in the Punjab. Again, there were 54 English journals, 174 Urdu, 22 Gurmukhi, 11 Hindi, the balance in three other languages. Altogether there were 14 daily papers, ten of which were published in the Punjab and four in Delhi Province; of the former three were English and seven Urdu,—four of the latter representing the Hindu community and three the Mahomedans. There were 88 weekly and 123 monthly journals. Lahore seems to be the great centre of journalistic activity in the Punjab, for 138 periodicals were published in that city alone. Of the other cities, Amritsar claims 31, Simla and Qadian 9 each and so on. The Report admits its inability to state the numbers of circulation and naively adds that "due allowance must be made for the natural tendency of publishers to claim for their organs a larger circulation than they actually enjoy." This is a virtue not confined to the land of the Five Rivers alone. But the Report is positive that the average circulation is now about 320,000 as against 280,000 in the previous year.

Working of the Press Act.

The security demanded from the presses under the Press Act of 1910 ranged from Rs. 500 to 2,000. But there was an exception to this rule and that was in the case of the "Zemindar," which was asked to deposit Rs. 10,000 after the previous deposit had been forfeited by the Government. There were three more victims of the Press Act besides the "Zemindar" whose deposits were attached by the Government, although we are informed that in a large number of cases no deposit was demanded. But altogether the result was disastrous, as the executive action compelled two presses to close down and eleven presses were not started on account of the security demanded, while as many as eleven newspapers, which wanted to appear, could not do so on account of this restriction. Seven newspapers were warned regarding articles which tended to create bad feelings among the various communities, while one periodical was warned for publishing a seditious article. The subject of immigration and the sufferings of the Indian community in the various colonies was the one subject on which both Hindu and Mahomedan periodicals unanimously agreed, and the discussion was carried on with a great deal of vehemence and bitterness. The Viceroy's speech on Madras on this thorny question did more than all the provisions of the Press Act and other executive action to improve matters, as the Report admits.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VICTORY AT ANY COST.

250 MILLIONS WAR VOTE

BRILLIANT AIR RAID.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA.

Mr. Asquith, moving the vote for 250 millions sterling, said this was the fifth vote of credit since the outbreak of the war. The Premier stated the daily cost of the war was now £2,660,000, and that a little later, it would be at least three millions. Owing to the unparalleled situation that had arisen, the Government had been reconstructed, demanding the entire energies of the nation, whose policy remained unchanged to pursue the war to a victorious issue at any cost.

Twenty-three aeroplanes raided Karlsruhe, a German town in Baden, yesterday morning. They dropped 130 bombs on the castle, the arms factory and the station. It is admitted in Berlin that several people were killed and wounded and damage was done in numerous places.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Rome says that the Italians are now nine miles from Trieste.

Fierce battles continue from the Baltic to the Dneister. Fresh German troops have appeared in Galicia and have resumed the offensive at Jaroslav and on the right bank of the San supported by a very strong cannonade. The Russians have withdrawn their front in the Czernowitz region beyond the frontier.

It is announced that the total naval casualties were 549 officers and 7,696 men killed; 181 officers and 2,262 men wounded and 74 officers and 2,785 men missing.

Fighting in the Cameroons has resulted in the important capture of Garua, which concludes this stage of the war in West Africa.

The result of the elections in Greece has been a large majority for the Venizelists.

RESULT OF NEW DERBY STAKES.

FAVOURITE WINS IN A CANTER.

LONDON, June 15.

The result of the New Derby Stakes, run at Newmarket:—

Pommern	Donoghue 1
Let Fly	Childs 2
Rossendale	Clark 3

Seventeen ran. Won by two lengths, three lengths second and third.

Betting at the start, 11 to 10 against Pommern,, 10 to 1 against Let Fly, 40 to 1 against Rossendale.

LATER.

The weather was fine for the Derby Stakes and there was an enormous crowd. O'Neill rode Gadabout. When fairly in sight Pommern went to the front maintaining the lead till the end and won in a canter.

FRESH WAR VOTE FOR 250 MILLIONS.

WAR COST WILL BE £3,000,000 A DAY.

WAR VOTE FOR 250 MILLIONS.

IDALY EXPENDITURE OF THREE MILLIONS.

VICTORY AT ANY COST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, moving the vote for 250 millions sterling, said that this was the fifth vote of credit since the outbreak of the war. There had been three such votes in the financial year 1914-15. The normal supplies on a peace basis had been voted before the war, consequently the credits provided for additional expenditure, making a total of 362 millions, which was five millions in excess of actual expenditure.

Mr. Asquith said that from April to June 12th, the daily cost of the war was £2,660,000, while in future the expenditure on the army and navy would expand slightly and the financial obligations to our Allies would increase. Then the daily cost would be at least three millions.

He asked the country and Empire to follow him in a wider survey of the situation. The Government had been reconstructed, but he must express his deep and abiding gratitude to his Liberal colleagues. To part from them had been the most painful experience of his public life. An unparalleled situation had to be met, demanding the entire energies of the nation, consequently he had to consider how best to respond to the call of public duty. Our national policy remained unchanged, namely, to pursue war at any cost to a victorious issue. (Loud cheers.)

PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE IN ULTIMATE ISSUE.

The formation of a national government would demonstrate not only to the Empire but to the whole world that Britons were resolved whole-heartedly and without party distinction to prosecute the war with every moral and material force (cheers.)

It was impossible to overestimate the value of the entry of Italy. Mr. Asquith said he had always emphasised the gravity of the task, but he had confidence in the ultimate issue. He deprecated the blind counsel of hysteria and panic (cheers). Our paramount duty was to obtain willing and organised help of every Briton (cheers).

"When our cause has been vindicated and there is once more peace on earth, may it be recorded on that, the proudest day in the annals on the Empire, that there was no home and no workshop which did not take part in the common struggle and which did not earn a share in the common triumph" (Loud and prolonged cheers).

In the Commons, referring to the Dardanelles, Mr. Asquith opined that we should push through to a successful issue.

Mr. Dillon, on behalf of the Nationalists, was loudly cheered in affirming that it was their honest and sincere desire to aid the new Government to carry the war to a triumphant conclusion.

LATER.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the war credit.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, June 16.

All the papers endorse Mr. Asquith's unflinching determination to continue the war to a victorious issue and state that it only remains for the Ministers to act upon Mr. Asquith's words.

SULTAN OF TURKEY INDISPOSED.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.

An official statement says the Sultan did not attend the last Selmik owing to catarrh.

BARON BUCKMASTER OF CHEDDINGTON

LONDON, June 15

Sir Stanley Buckmaster has been gazetted Baron Buckmaster of Cheddington.

AERIAL REPRISAL.

23 AEROPLANES ATTACK KARLSRUHE.

CASTLE AND ARMS FACTORY BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 16.

A communique says:—We maintained our gains north and south of Arras despite counterattacks which were all repulsed.

As a reprisal for German attacks on defenceless British and French towns twenty-three aeroplanes left at three in the morning and reached Karlsruhe despite a northerly wind.

They dropped 130 bombs on points specified, namely, the Castle, the arms factory and the station.

A panic occurred at the latter and trains were hurriedly despatched.

The aeroplanes were heavily cannonaded both going and coming back but all returned except two.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.

It is announced in Berlin that five hostile airmen have dropped bombs on Karlsruhe. Several people were killed anw wounded and damage was done in numerous places.

COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

PARIS, June 15.

The communiqué says a German counter-attack at Quenneviere was completely repulsed. A long-range gun fired into Compiegne but caused no damage.

ZEPPELIN VISITS ENGLAND.

15 KILLED: 15 WOUNDED.

LONDON, June 16.

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on the north-east coast last night.

Some fires were started but extinguished.

Fifteen deaths were caused and fifteen persons were wounded.

BRITISH TRAWLER SUNK.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, June 15.

A submarine has sunk the trawler Argyll in the North Sea without warning.

The ship sank in two minutes.

Seven, including the captain, were drowned.

TOTAL NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 15.

Mr. Asquith announced that the total naval casualties were 549 officers and 7,696 men killed, 181 officers and 2,262 men wounded and 74 officers and 2,785 men missing.

NEW TREATMENT OF CONFINED BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, June 16.

The British officers who were placed in solitary confinement in Germany have been allowed to rejoin their comrades in ordinary camps in consequence of the new treatment of German submarine prisoners in England.

REAV ADMIRAL MADDEN.

LONDON, June 16.

Rear-Admiral Madden has been promoted to be Vice- Admiral.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND "PEACE MOVEMENT"

LONDON, June 16.

President Wilson has denied that America had declnied to participate in the peace efforts of various neutral nations and declared that America had done everything possible to facilitate the movement towards peace.

The question of appointing a temporary judge in the Madras High Court, when the Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair joins the Viceroy's Executive Council, is still under consideration.

FIGHTING ROUND TRIESTE.

MALBORGHETTO BOMBARDED.

ENEMY'S LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 15.

A communiqué says the Austrians attempted to set fire to the forest of Monfalcone, but were repulsed by rifle fire.

A successful bombardment of Malborghetto continues. The lower part of fort Hensel has been destroyed. The enemy's losses at Plava were very heavy. The Austrians here have been withdrawn from the Serbian front.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED AND PURSUED

ROME, June 16.

The Italians in the Tyrol and Trentino continue gradual occupation of dominating points.

The Austrians at Carnia made more intense and more repeated attacks in an attempt to break through the Sesis Pass which we still strongly hold.

We also hold the Ridge of Auostaris and the Montecroce Pass.

Here the enemy opened a severe cannonade which was developed with great violence at dawn.

The enemy were repulsed and pursued at the point of the bayonet.

NINE MILES FROM TRIESTE.

AUSTRIANS MAKING A STAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 16.

The Pioneer's special correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Rome says, the Italians are now nine miles from Trieste. Malborghetta may fall any moment, but it is the centre of the entrenched camp in Pella Valley which also will have to be reduced.

Various statements are published to the effect that the Austrians have ceased to withdraw before the Italians, who henceforth will encounter real resistance, the Austrians at some points even endeavouring to recover the ground.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain A. E. Borton, Black Watch (Flying Corps).

Captain A. Beauman, South Staffords.

Captain D. Manson, Seaforths.

Captain M. Mallalue, King's Royal Rifles.

Captain Honourable C. Meysey-Thompson, Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant E. Swaine, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant C. E. Bull, Dorsets.

Lieutenant N. Hugh-Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant A. M. Macphail, Berkshires.

Second-Lieutenant D. T. Turner, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant G. W. Pereira, Somerset Lights.

Second-Lieutenant H. le Mesurier, King's Royal Rifles.

Reverend W. Dawes, Army Chaplains Department.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant D. Hazard, Shropshire Lights.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieutenant T. I. Lloyd, Monmouths.

NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Captain F. Saker, Connaught Rangers.

Lieutenant G. Monckton, Scots Guards.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major T. Holt, Medicals.

LONDON, June 15.

The following casualty is announced:—

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Fallows, Lancashire Fusiliers.

JUTE STEAMER ON FIRE IN BARCELONA

LONDON, June 15.

The steamer "Kingsland" with a cargo of jute is on fire in the harbour at Barcelona.

FIERCE BATTLES IN THE EAST.

FRESH GERMAN TROOPS IN GALICIA.

ENEMY RESUME THE OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 16.

Fierce battles continue from the Baltic to the Dniester.

A communiqué affirms that the struggle in the Shavli region continues and the situation is not modified.

The Germans made an abortive night attack on Narejv and other isolated attacks northward of Przasnyz were successfully repulsed.

Fresh German troops have appeared in Galicia to make good General Mackensen's losses.

These new formations, hitherto not seen on this front, have resumed the offensive at Jaroslav and on the right bank of the San supported by a very strong cannonade.

We yielded some ground after three days' hard fighting on the right banks of the Lubaczowka and Wiznia.

We delivered successful counter-attacks on the Dniester, taking 29 officers, 1,200 men and seven machineguns.

The Germans momentarily held Rogouzy bu the Russians counter-attacked at dawn and retook Rogouzy, storming Jouravkoff and capturing a heavy gun with equipment and artillerymen.

The Germans here hoisted the white flag and then treacherously opened fire.

The Russians thereupon annihiliated them with the bayonet.

The enemy continued their attacks on Russian bridgeheads with strong forces and artillery.

We repulsed these, capturing over 1,500.

We withdrew our front in the Czernowitz region beyond the frontier.

GERMAN FAILURE IN GALICIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable states:—

The Germans' activity on many points of the Eastern Front is generally attributed to their recognising of failure in Galicia. It is possibly intended to facilitate the redistribution of their forces. The German successes at various points have been gained by masses. The Russians have become skilled marksmen and never miss these opportunities of destroying the enemy's formations on the entire length of the Front. Often they have been held up until fresh troops have been brought. In some cases entire available German reserves have been utilised and broken under the Russian fire. The Germans seem to recognise their inability to progress with infantry. Captured officers state that the demand is all for artillery and limitless shells. These have been used at a rate exceeding the output. Germany has her own shell problem as her masses of infantry have proved an indecisive factor.

SUR ENDER OF GARUA.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The surrender of Garua completes the most arduous task of the Allies in the northern Cameroons and concludes an important stage of the war in West Africa. It releases a large force to co-operate with General Dobell in the Central Cameroons.

AFTER THE WAR.

THE "MADRAS MAIL" ON TREATMENT OF GERMANS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 16.

The "Madras Mail" supporting the European Association's representations to the Government regarding the treatment of Germans at present not interned, remarks that this matter is less important than the treatment of Germans in India. After the war, it says, as Europeans in India, we consider it highly important that nothing bearing the appearance of subsequent condonation of the vile conduct of German soldiers and sailors at the front and the cynicism of German statesman, professors, and publicists, should be allowed to lower in the eyes of Asia the value of European civilisation. We must dissociate ourselves not only during the war but for ever unless Germany is regenerated from the whole German system, and show our Indian fellow-subjects that in no sense, but geographical, do we regard a German as a European.

GREEK ELECTIONS.

MR. VENIZELOS' VICTORY.

A BIG MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, June 15.

Venizelists have unanimous majorities in sixteen provinces and strong majorities in six provinces. The Government have a majority only in three provinces. A number of Independents are also certain to support M. Venizelos, particularly the Rhallists.

LATER

The result of the election is Venizelists 193, Government 100, other parties 23.

KING CONSTANTINE CONVALESCENT.

ATHENS, June 16.

The King is out of danger.

His Majesty's convalescence will be very lengthy.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA

QUESTION OF RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said:—No Government agreement exists with China regarding railway development by British subjects or capital though agreements signed with British syndicates are communicated to his Majesty's Legation.

The Chinese have promised that certain railway concessions for which a British firm has been negotiating shall, whether granted to that firm or not, be reserved for British subjects.

DEATH OF SIR NATHANIEL BARNABY.

LONDON, June 15.

The death is announced of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby.

Sir Nathaniel Barnaby K.C.B., whose death is announced by Reuter, was the Hon. Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects, London. Born in 1829, of a family of shipwrights serving in the Royal Dockyard at Chatham for several generations, he was appointed Admiralty Overseer of H. M. ships Viper and Wrangler, building on the Thames in 1854. Sir Nathaniel joined the designing offices at the Admiralty, Somerset House and afterwards at Whitehall, where he remained from 1854 to 1885. From 1870 to 1885 he was head of the designing and building departments in the offices of the Controllers of the Navy. He was a contributor to the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" on naval architecture and various other publications.

WAR GAZETTER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

GARUA—In the Cameroons, 25 miles east of the frontier.

QUEUNEVIERE—In France on the Aisne.

COMPIEGNE—In France, 52 miles NNE of Paris.

MONFALCONE—In Austria, 14 miles N W of Trieste.

MALBORGHETTO—In Austria, 4 miles north of the Italian Frontier.

KARLSRUHE—The capital of Badan, 5 miles east of the Rhine.

Official and Personal.

The Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of Sir C. Bayley to be a member of the India Council vice Sir J. Thomson, who vacates in the autumn.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir E. Gait to be Lieut.-Governor of Behar and Orissa, vice Sir C. Bayley. Sir William Vincent will succeed Sir E. Gait as member of the Behar Council.

There is a strong rumour in well-informed legal circles in Calcutta that Mr. Justice Trotter, of the Madras High Court, will succeed Sir Lawrence Jenkins as the Chief Justice of Bengal when the latter retires in November next.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Member of Council in succession to the Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Member of Council in succession to the Hon. Mr. Claude H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

It is reported that the Maharajah of Mysore will extend the tenure of office of Sir M. Visvesvaraya as Dewan. It has been customary for the Dewan to hold the office during his Highness's pleasure though since the retirement of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer no Dewan has held the office for more than three years.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have suggested the names of Mr. Ambika Charan Mazumdar, Sir Subramania Iyer, Sir S. P. Sinha, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Muzurhul Haque, as being eligible for the presidentship of the next session of the Indian National Congress.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore has for some time been contemplating the starting of an industrial school for the benefit of those students who find it difficult to join his school at Bolpur. Sir Rabindranath is now at Darjeeling. He may probably visit Japan this year.

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

PRESS COMMENTS ON EXTENSION.

GENERAL SATISFACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The announcement of Lord Hardinge's extension of office has been warmly received by the Indian press generally. The following are some of the opinions:—

Commenting on the extension of the viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge, "The Statesman" expresses satisfaction that it disposes finally of the agitation in proper of a second term, but finds it difficult to understand the reason for the extension, except in the political situation at Home and the necessity of concentrating on war problems. This is eminently right from the imperial standpoint, says the journal, but it cannot be forgotten that the liberation of India from the Delhi system of Government depends upon the retirement of Lord Hardinge.

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—Opinions may differ as to the wisdom of the extension, but Lord Hardinge has always placed public duty before personal consideration. A refusal to stay would have brought keen disappointment to many representative Indians and public bodies who have been taught to believe that in extension lies their salvation.

The "Englishman" (Calcutta) praises the Viceroy for his high personal qualities of sacrifice and devotion to duty, though it is no use concealing the fact that the extension is not desired, at least among Europeans. It hopes the Viceroy will utilise the period in still further increasing India's war contribution, which has been magnificient but should be greater.

The "Bengalee" (Calcutta) greets the news with great pleasure and gratitude to the King-Emperor. It says the extension represents the universal prayer of the nation. What India demands is that his Excellency may be at the helm at the time of the great readjustment after the war.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Calcutta) although opposed to the principle of Viceregal extensions, is very glad that an exception has been made in this case.

"The Madras Mail" says: "The announcement will be received with general satisfaction for though opinions may differ a good deal when particular aspects of Lord Hardinge's policy are under discussion none can deny that he has established exceptionally close and cordial relations between himself and the leaders of educated Indian opinion and his popularity with them and with other classes also is a valuable asset."

"The Hindu" (Madras) says: "People of this country look to him to represent their interests, their rights, and their status in the proposals for reconstruction which will be made at the conclusion of the war and it yet trusts that Lord Hardinge will continue as Viceroy of India until this has been achieved."

The "Madras Times" says: "All India will be thankful that Lord Hardinge is willing to bear his responsibilities a little longer for India's good."

The "Indian Patriot" (Madras) is grateful to His Majesty's Government for the respect paid in this matter to the Indian public opinion.

The "Andhra Patrika," (Telegu daily,) recognises this boon as on a par with His Majesty's generous and large-hearted proclamation at the Delhi Durbar.

"The Leader" (Allahabad) says: "The announcement will be hailed with universal rejoicing and satisfaction."

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" (Lucknow) believes Lord Hardinge's extension of office will be for the good of India. It trusts that before he leaves these shores the war which is devastating Europe will have ended in a complete and final victory of the Allies.

"The Tribune" (Lahore) says: "We value this concession of Home Government both because we want a tried friend to champion our interests and also because it is in response to the universal prayer from this country."

"The Punjabee" (Lahore) expresses disappointment at the shortness of the extension which should have been for two years.

"The Bulletin" (Lahore) describes it as an extension of the term of the people's Viceroy.

The "Hyderabad Bulletin" (Secunderabad) says Lord Hardinge has not sought the favour of any one but has compelled universal respect for his brave-hearted devotion combined with a truly Christian exposition of those teachings which have done so much to build up England's power and prosperity.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S MESSAGE.

The following telegram has been sent by the President of the Bombay Presidency Association to the Private Secretary to his Excellency Lord Hardinge:—

"Presidency Association beg most respectfully to express their heartfelt gratification at the extension of the term of his Excellency Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty by our most benign and gracious Sovereign. They fully share the Prime Minister's just appreciation of the splendid services his Lordship has unstintedly rendered during a most exceptional and eventful period, laying aside the great domestic sorrows with which he was overwhelmed, to the people of India and to the Empire at large with such consumate statesmanship, unselfish devotion and deep and abiding sympathy. They are fully confident that the same spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion and the same singleness of purpose to promote the greater moral and material welfare of the country on a surer basis and broader foundation, will signalize the extended term of his office, earning for his Lordship the lasting gratitude of the people whose great esteem and affection he has already so richly won."

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY.

ENTERTAINMENT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The annual entertainment in connection with Lord Hardinge's birthday, inaugurated two years ago, will be held on Sunday next. The entertainment will take the shape of a fancy dress football match, gymkhana events, musical and magic performances. A contingent of Bengal Ambulance Corps, by permission of the Commanding Officer, will give a demonstration of the work in which they have been trained. The schools have been invited to send contingents of children as usual. As rains interfered with the entertainment last year, the committee has decided to have the entertainment this year in the Presidency College and Hare School grounds.

MAHARAJA OF BARIA.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEVGAD BARIA, June 16.

The palace grounds of Baria presented a very picturesque appearance last evening when a garden party was given there by the people in his Highness' honour.

A number of prisoners were released from the State jail yesterday.

This morning his Highness received deputations from his subjects in the Durbar Hall of the palace. One was from his Highness' subjects, one from the Rajputs of Baria and one from the Mahomedan community. All the three addresses offered his Highness a cordial welcome.

The addresses were placed in silver caskets and presented to his Highness, who in replying said: This is the first occasion when the Indian soldiers were given an opportunity to fight European enemies on European soil. I deem it as an honour and privilege conferred on our countrymen that they should be permitted to fight on equal terms and shoulder to shoulder with their British and Colonial comrades and you will feel proud in learning that in this our countrymen have acquitted themselves most creditably. You have referred to the risks and hardships of active service in the field but I must tell you that the authorities no doubt are doing their best to remove and minimise them as far as possible but any person who delights in a soldier's life and wishes to serve his sovereign and to maintain the honour and dignity of the British Empire and his country must be prepared to take with pleasure such risks and discomforts as are inseperable from the conditions of modern warfare.

The State officials are giving a banquet to his Highness to-night and an evening party to-morrow.

A POST OFFICE GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having done so much for the public, will you kindly publish the following few lines that they may come under the notice of the proper authorities.

This morning at about 12.30, I happened to go to the Post Office at Bandra, as I wanted to send a money order for my servant, and, could you believe it, for fully one hour nobody came near the window to attend to me. But after a little while, a Parsee clerk comes there with a heap of papers and asks me to wait a minute and commences writing down something in a book from the paper that he had got with him. I told him that I had already waited for an hour, and, if he were to commence this work, surely he would take another hour more. To this he replied that he could not help it, if I had to wait, as he was quite alone and was working single-handed and further, he suggested that he would not be afraid if I were to report the matter to his superiors.

What I write is a fact, though people may wonder that there can be such injustice in a big Government department. I pity the lot of that poor devil and thank God mine is much better.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. N.

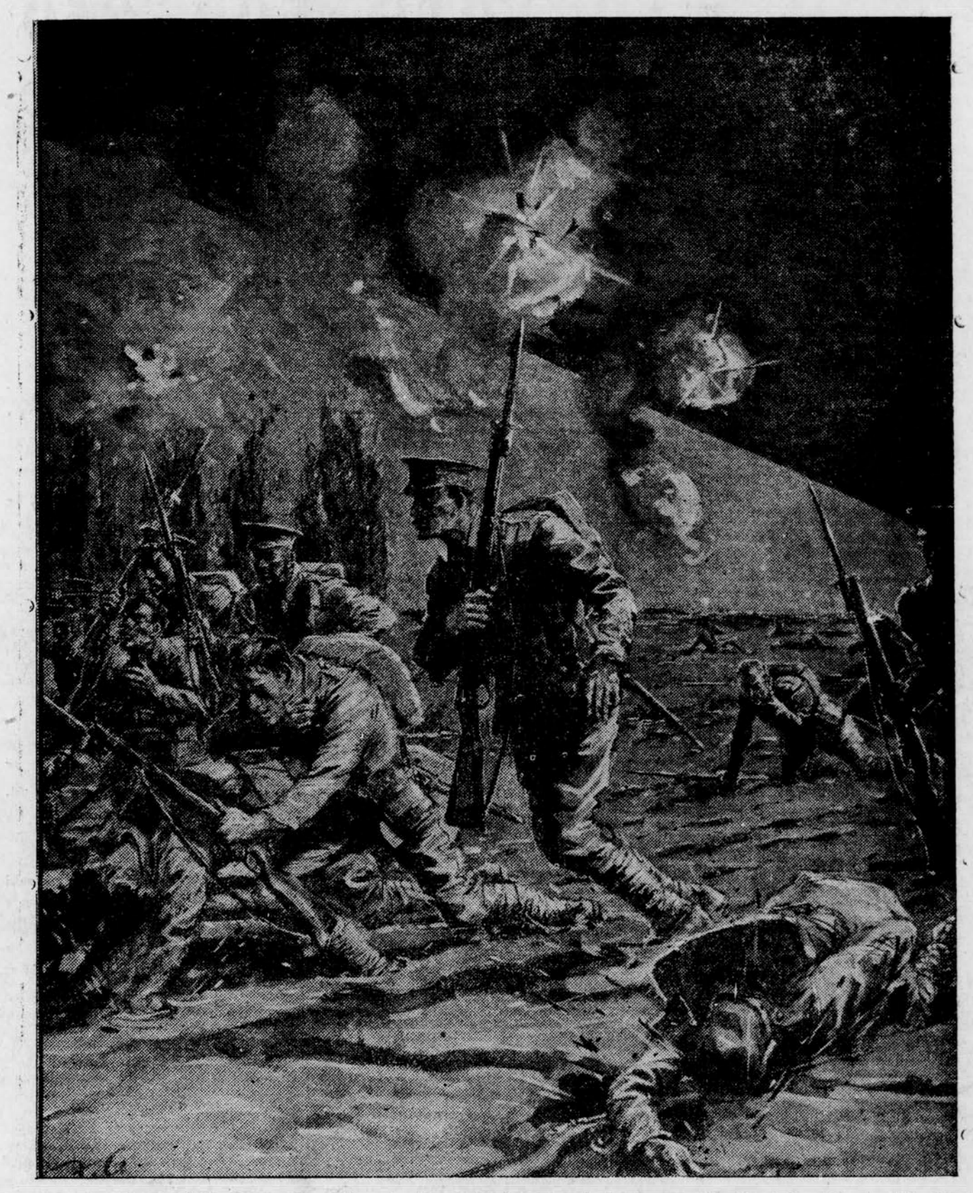
Bombay, June 16.

RUSSIAN PRINCE'S AFFAIRS.

A creditors' meeting was held on May 20, at the Bankruptcy Court under a receiving order made against the estate of his Highness Prince Tchagadaeff, only son of Prince Sergius. Mr. Egerton S. Grey, the Official Receiver, said that, according to the debtor's statements, he was a musician, and had occasionally given concerts. His father formerly made him an allowance of from £10 to £15 a week, but since the war started had sent him in all only £75. The Prince came to England in 1909 or 1910 to introduce a Russian orchestra. He had mostly performed as an amateur. In April last year he got into debt, and had recourse to moneylenders. At that time he had expected to receive some £6,000 or £7,000 but the outbreak of war prevented the transaction from being carried through. The non-receipt of that money and his extravagance were the causes of his failure. The debtor estimated his liabilities at £1,000., and valued his assets at £2. The case remained in the Official Receiver's hands.

The Rev. A. E. Stanley, Chaplain of Multan and formerly of Madras, has received information that his eldest son was wounded in the chest by a piece of shrapnel while gallantly fighting somewhere in France.

BRITISH TROOPS RETURNING AFTER CLEARING A GERMAN TRENCH.



Drawn by Mr. Frank Gillett from a description by Quarter-Master-Sergeant Henderson, of the Royal Warwicks, for "The Graphic."

A brigade composed of the Hampshires and Somersets was ordered to make a charge to clear the German trenches, only fifty yards away. The ground was thick in soft mud, but they cleared them out, and remained there till nightfall. As the trenches were untenable, being half full of water, our men decided to evacuate them and return to their own.

GERMAN SOUTH WEST-AFRICA.

WINDHOEK AFTER THE OCCUPATION.

According to information received Windhoek has rapidly reverted to such normal conditions as are possible under the circumstances, Shops are carrying on the policy of "business as usual" despite the shortage of stocks. Rumours of sickness and famine are exaggerated. There were a few cases of diphtheria alone among school children.

With regard to food the only shortage is in flour, potatoes, and sugar and the entire absence of ordinary household luxuries. Rice and mealie meal are fairly plentiful, and there are occasional supplies of fresh vegetables. Hotels and restaurants contrive to cater in a limited way, and are frequented by the inhabitants of both sexes, who appear to treat our occupation with resignation.

The German population is buoyed up by belief in their last wireless message, which stated that Calais was in possession of the Germans and that the Russians had been badly defeated in the Carpathians.

Until a few days before the British occupation the guns of the Transvaal Artillery captured at Sandfontein early in the campaign adorned the Herero Memorial on the eminence in the centre of the town, but were removed on the retirement of the enemy from Windhoek. Large quantities of ordnance stores were found in the military barracks. For miles around Windhoek there is splendid grass country in excellent condition.

LONDON'S FIRE ALARMS.

DAILY AVERAGE OF SIXTEEN.

One hundred lives were lost at fires in London during the year 1914. In 53 cases the victims were under 12 years of age. The causes of fatal fires, so far as they could be traced, were: Children playing with matches or fire, 21; clothing set alight by fires or gas- stoves, 35; sparks from fires, 13; oil lamps, 7.

During the year the brigade received 6,125 calls, as compared with 5,820 in 1913. The daily average was 16 excluding chimney fires and false alarms, there were 3,609 actual outbreaks, 232 more than in the previous year. An estimate of the total loss caused during the year gives a figure of £555,750, as contrasted with £357,291 in 1913. The value of property insured in London is £1,140,654,000. In 1899 the insured value was £932,598,661, and the estimated fire loss that year was £464,228.

False alarms numbered 1,859, of which 389 were malicious. There are 28,991 hydrants in London, and the quantity of water used for extinguishing fires last year was approximately 12,427,870 gallons, or 55,480 tons. The brigade has 93 stations, 57 horsed fire engines, 38 motor fire engines, 55 miles of hose, 191 fire escapes, 21 long ladders, 28 smoke helmets, 202 horses, 1,5 street fire alarm posts, and 316 hook ladders. The number of journeys made by the brigade with appliances in 1914 was 63,827, and they covered 172,229 miles.

THE "LUSITANIA."

RESCUES PREVENTED BY SUBMARINES.

Captain Wood, of the steamer Etonia, who has arrived at Boston from Liverpool reports that his and other steamships in the vicinity were prevented from going to the assistance of the Lusitania by the attempts of two submarines to attack them. The Etonia was about forty miles from Kinsale when she got the Lusitania's call for assistance. The steamers City of Exeter and Narragansett also picked up the call and were proceeding ahead of the Etonia in the direction of the stricken liner when suddenly Captain Wood saw the periscope of a submarine directly ahead. Captain Wood signalled full speed. The submarine dived and reappeared a few moments afterwards directly astern of the Etonia and pursued her for about twenty minutes, but the Etonia escaped owing to her superior speed.

Later Captain Wood saw another periscope on his starboard bow, whereupon he turned sharply to starboard, the submarine swinging round as well, but the Etonia again got away. Later the Narragansett informed the Etonia by wireless that one of the submarines had discharged a torpedo which missed the Narragansett by eight feet only. The Narragansett advised the Etonia not to go to the assistance of the Lusitania.

The mail of the 22nd ultimo was delivered in London on Tuesday.

ITALIAN ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

cenes during the great demonstration at Milan.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED RECORDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 16.

At the Lahore conspiracy trial yesterday Nand Singh accused concluded his statement. He repudiated all connection with the Ghadar party or any rebellious intentions, denying categorically every statement of the prosecution witnesses against him and ascribed his implication in the present case to the enmity of the police.

Jaggat Singh of Sur Singh made an important statement in which while denying a part of the prosecution story as it affected him he frankly admitted his share in the Sahnewal, Mansuram, and Chabba dacoities. He named some other members of the gang which committed three dacoities, the same set of about half a dozen men including Jaggat Singh himself, being responsible for the crimes. Their object in this was to collect funds to start a newspaper and send deputations to the Lieutenant-Governor and Viceroy for the purpose of publishing their grievances and demanding their redress. They organised no seditious movement but discussed their plans at various meetings and collected subscriptions. He gave Rs. 100 Some members of the party were opposed to the proposal of committing dacoities, but it was finally decided to commit dacoities, which were successfully perpetrated.

VISHNU GANESH PINGLEY.

Vishnu Ganesh Pingley, a Mahratta of Poona District, a returned emigrant, said he came to the Punjab at Mula Sing's invitation but not to cause a revolt, that was Mulla Singh's work. The accused came to study the conditions in the Punjab. He went to Kapurthala with others about the end of December 1914 but they did not talk of bomb, bomb expert, or a rebellion. He asked Ram Saran Das to join the national cause. Ram Saran Das refused saying he was not going to work.

He was deputed to go to the United Provinces to enquire what the troops thought of the war and the present conditions but not to tamper with their loyalty. He was not prepared to say who sent him. He went to several places with Kartar Singh and Sucha Singh and interviewed only one soldier at Meerut. He denied bringing bombs from Benares but admitted changing his costumes several times, passing as a Punjabee and a Bengalee. He did not wish to say if he knew Sanwall. The writing in the note book shown to him was his. It contained a process of preparing one of the bomb ingredients.

Arnam Singh partially admitted the accusation brought against him.

Kala Singh, Kushall Singh and Lal Singh denied all allegations against them, attributing their implication to the personal enemity of the prosecution witnesses.

BHAI PARMANAND.

Bhai Parmanand M.A., admitted that he had been proceeded against in 1909 under Sec. 100, Criminal Procedure Code, when certain papers and a bomb manual were found in the box of his, which had no key. The memo about the distribution of "India" was not found there. Indeed there was no such scheme. Eight months after being placed on security he proceeded to America where he did not become the associate of Har Dayal, Bhagwan Singh and Barkat Ullah. The last two named he never knew and they were not in America when he was there. In May 1913 he accompanied Har Dayal to St. John from where he went to England and then came to India in December 1913. He received monetary help from Har Dayal. Since his return to India he had done nothing seditious. He was not exactly the author of Tarikh-i-Sind published under his name. He had his rough notes on Indian history which he made over to Pindi Das, the publisher, at latter's request. It was Pindi Das who compiled and printed the book on his own responsibility and the accused only read it after it had been published. He could give no other reason for some of the accused referring to him for their address as except that the name might have been familiar to them on account of the publication of his name in the papers which went to America. He told Amar Singh that Parmanand was asking for him. He disclaimed acquaintance with Mulla Singh, Prem Singh and Karal Singh, nor was he a member of the "Ghadar" party or one of its organisers in the Punjab. He did not receive proceeds of any dacoity. The accused gavehis own explanation of the latter of Ishar Das of Nawashahr offering financial assistance for Har Dayal, which was not actually rendered. He also mentioned reasons for his going to America and England.

Bhan Singh, Chur Singh, Dalip Singh and Hari Singh denied all allegations and participation in any dacoity. Dalip Singh said Ganga Singh, uncle of Narain Singh the approver, had given him 14 silver bars to be handed over to Lal Singh, his brother-in-law.

This finished the statements of 38 accused.

THE LONDON MOB.

The half-penny Press, says the "Bystander," took a grave responsibility when it tacitly invited the miserable dregs of the population to take the law into their own hands. For stupidity, brutality, and blackguardism there is probably no mob in the wide world to equal that of London slumdon. It seems that there have already been disgraceful attacks on Allied subjects, and Germans with sons serving in our Armies, also ill-treatment of women, robbery, and blackmail. Given the usual exaggeration, these outrages can be dressed up in the German Press to read as revoltingly as the report of the Bryce Commission on the German atrocities in Belgium.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" DEFAMATION CASE

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

A summary of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's judgment was published in the "Chronicle" yesterday. As the case is one of considerable importance, and has excited a great deal of public interest it is now published in extenso.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the defence.

There were three charges of defamation. In our yesterday's issue we gave a summary of the judgment, below we give the full text of the judgment:—

In this case the first accused is the Proprietor of the Jam-e-Jamshed newspaper and the Jam-e-Jamshed Press and his son, the second accused, is the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the Jam-e-Jamshed newspaper. They are charged with ants and the other members having defamed the four complain. of the Zoroastrian Conference on or about 16th April 1914, by publishing the following words and matters concerning them:—

"THOSE WRETCHED CONFERENCIAS."

"A Disease (or suffering) need not be scorned. Now Parsis ought to know those wretched Conferencias as lepers. For the characteristics of leper and of the Conferencias have been found to be the very same. The patient suffering from leprosy catches one coming into contact with him in the throes of a ravaging disease. A much worse and ravaging poison than that is in the thoughts and behaviour of these Conferenci lepers."

"Mr. Kaikobad, forgetting his responsibility, playing out his conscience, has ultimately taken a leap in the dark with those wretched Conferencias, and now he imagines his dignity and safety to consist in silence. We reckon it one of an alien Community as Juddin, but those passing off as belonging to the Zoroastrian faith and a Parsi lineage moving about with Sadra and Kusti on the body in the inside, not uttering even a word of prayer, not knowing the existence of Agiari (or) Atash Behram, obstinately determined to mingle into the Community an entire Juddin element for the sake of their one lustful idea, not worth a Kori to the Community, and in the bargain uttering various insulting words to staunch religious minded Zoroastrians having a warmth for the faith, are themselves also Juddin at heart. Those path-forsaking reformers, "Juddins at heart" who declared themselves thus, are doubly sinners as compared with some unknowing Juddins; for a man who instigates a sin deserves double the retribution of one who does sin. For as to these, there is no other nemesis than the sting of their conscience, ignominy from the Community, disgrace of their family, and finally, the mysterious stroke of nature."

In the alternative the first accused is charged with having abetted the second accused in the commission of the above offence.

Secondly, the second accused is charged with having defamed the complainants and the other members of the Zoroastrian Conference on or about 20th April 1914, by publishing the following words and matters concerning them:—

"Dear Sisters and mothers, I take the liberty of speaking these few words before you so that you all will see by thinking properly and we shall appear to caution and save our simple frank sisters from the humbug of those Juddinias and Conferencias, and from the nets held out to allure in the fashion vaghris i.e., a low caste tribe of bird catchers, by those who are bent on bringing about the destruction of you,—Oh, of us lady folk—and side by side with it of the whole Parsi Community."

"Having known the programme, the constitution and the ideas and views of the (Lit. Helmsmen) leaders of the Vilayati Conference, we had from the very first penetrated through the motive of its scheming tricks. How far the policy we had adopted against this Institution which showed signs of introducing a new faction into the Community in future, was justified, has been proved from the poisonous nails which the Vilayati Reformers have now shown."

"FIE ON SUCH REFORM."

"Even a Dastur of the Community takes pride in the Conferencia deed of thrusting by force into a pure Parsi Society a couple that was leading an openly immoral life for forty years. Once again we say: Fie on such "Reform!" May the curse of God rain on those advocating such "Reform!"

"May Conference demons be broken (or defeated)." Meaning thereby that the Conference was such that its members deserve to be called "Demons" and to be broken or defeated.

"Ervad Dhalla who had received his learning at America had invited this humble servant by writing very fine language and inducement, to give milk to this poisonous viper."

"THE AWFUL RANGOONEE DECCANEE ROMANCE."

Thirdly the second accused is charged with having defamed the complainants and the other members of the Zoroastrian Conference on or about 22nd April, 1914, by publishing the following words and matters concerning them:—

"In this 20th Century generation since some time past there was made a noise from the camp of that supernatural miracle working Conference, that all the cream (i.e. the best portion like cream) of the Community is connected with the Conference. The opportunity of testing and examining that "cream" has been nicely furnished by the awful Rangoonee Deccanee romance which is on the teeth of the world. The cream has proved to be such that its sight would give cholera without even the eating. When I see the Conference, it is capering and depending only on such patronage and help of those who disregard the enjoinments of religion, and who are constantly moving about abroad and for travels to Europe.. Remember that what is in the root will go to its nature itself.. It is an unmistakable law of nature i.e., anything whatsoever does in the end draw towards its root. Looking to the way in which the Conference party is advocating the Juddin cause till now, the shameful demand has been made with a cool heart and that too in the name and with the signatures and attestations of the Anjuman, and as if they were obliging the Community, to thrust into our Community open immorality in broad daylight."

"The Zoroastrian religion enjoins a Zoroastrian always to fight against wickedness of all sorts—whether it may be due to thought, word or deed, and especially against all sexual wickedness, i.e., such wickedness or impurity as may have been created by any kind of corruption in the action of two sex bodies. Here an open attempt has been made to give a religious colouring and appearance to an act of out and out open immorality and wickedness. Because a so-called Dastur has given sanction to an act of adultery by performing a ceremony, does that act become thereby consonant with the Zoroastrian religion and thus consonant with nature?"

"MAZADAK AND MANI APOSTATES."

"Speak out, O bold warriors who create a stir in the Conference camp, standing entirely on foreign legs. By encouraging such an openly obscene act, do you yourself wish to get your ability measured at its proper worth by the Community? The Community has understood completely up to the last hair the "progressive" object of your Conference, that by giving an entirely practical lesson of such immorality to the community you will very surely and easily "advance" it to the "depth of hell." This Conference has proved a good deal superior even to those "Mazadak" and "Mani" Apostates."

"But coming to the end of my subject, I shall write only this: "If evil arises out of people of hybrid lineage, there is nothing to be surprised." (The Poet Firdosi). It is only so long as our hands are dirtied in a particular act, that we come out into public to greet such act. We are receiving day after day unmistakable evidence of this. So long as genuine faithfulness and care was taken to maintain and preserve our race and origin as only Parsi Zoroastrians, the events of admitting into the Community women of hybrid lineage were not heard of even in dreams. But now: Silence is golden."

The fact that the passages in question were printed and published in the "Jame-Jamshed" newspaper is deposed by Curseti Ardashir Dhalla, the librarian of the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Reading Room and Library, who produces copies of the newspapers from April 3rd to May 13th 1914, and by Rustomji Merwanji Masani the librarian of the Native General Library and the fact is not in dispute.

The prosecution have called Jal Jehangir Murzban, the Manager o the paper to prove that there were about 4,500 subscribers in April and May 1914, exclusive of those who bought the paper retail and that among the subscribers then were about 500 Hindus and Mahomedans.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

The second accused in his statement to the Court said, "I admit I published these articles and the correspondence in question, but I did so bona fide in the protection of my interests as a Zoroastrian and the interest of my Community and in the firm belief that the complainants and certain other leading members of the Conference had by their speeches and intrigues and actions advocated Juddin conversions and other violent changes in our religious customs, and ritual which I firmly believe will be disastrous to the true interests of the Parsis as a Community and extremely repugnant to the religious convictions of myself and the great majority of my co-religionists."

The first accused said, "I wish to state that I never read any of the articles referred to, nor have I read them now." In his written statement he added *inter alia*, "though I am the Proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" I do not take any part in the editing, printing or publishing of that paper. I have paid Editors, Managers and a staff to manage these matters. Ten yers ago I made my declaration before a Presidency Magistrate renouncing my position as Editor, Printer and Publisher of the said paper. I do not in any way direct, influence or interfere with the policy the paper. Practically I am as ignorant of what appears in the paper as any ordinary outsider. I am most part of the week invariably out of Bombay. When I happen to be in town, I generally look into the Office for an hour or two to attend to my private correspondence in connection with my commercial and other duties entirely unconnected with journalism. When this controversy referred to in the present case was going on in the Bombay papers I was away on the hills with my family most of the time and only saw the letters and articles complained of in the issues of the papers when I received them."

With reference to the oral evidence of Sirdar P. H. Dastoor that he spoke to Mr. Jehangir about a week or 10 days after April 23rd about the articles appearing in the "Jame" and that Mr. Jehangir replied "We are doing our duty" he cannot recollect what he said but it must have been that the paper was doing its duty. As regards Mr. Cama's evidence that Mr. Jehangir made a gesture of contempt and said "I will see how you are going to hold the conference—the conference will not be held." The second accused denies that he ever made such a statement or gesture and states that the evidence was a pure invention on Mr. Cama's part with a view to holding him up to ridicule and contempt.

DEFAMATORY CHARACTER OF THE PASSAGES.

The first question I think to be considered is whether the words and passages complained of are defamatory, whether they lower the moral and intellectual character of the complainants and the other members of the Zoroastrian conference in the estimation of others and I am of opinion that this question must be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Payne contended that the reference to "lepers" in the first passage was only another way of saying that the principles and policy advocated by the Zoroastrian conference should be "shunned as the plague" and I am unable to consider in this view. Allowing for the fact that the nature of the conference rendered it liable to public criticism, its operations affected the welfare of Parsis generally, allowing also for the objection which staunch and conservative Zoroastrians feel to a body advocating progress and reform, it seems to me that the wording of the passage far exceeded the limits of fair and legitimate criticism. It is one thing to criticize a man's published opinions or his acts. It is quite another thing to call him "wretched" and a "leper." "Now Parsis ought to know these wretched conferencias as lepers" is one of the lines in the passage referred to and the passage proceeds "For the characteristics of leper and of the conferencias have been found to be the very same. The patient suffering from leprosy catches one coming into contact with him in the throes of a ravaging disease. A much worse and ravaging poison than that is in the thoughts and behaviour in these conferencia lepers."

THE RANGOON NAVJOT.

In the second passage the adjective "wretched" is again applied to the members of conference who are again slightingly referred to as "conferencias" and I think any fair-minded person reading the passage from the words "in rickon" down the words "stroke of nature" would come to the conclusion that the writer was at any rate including the members of the Zoroastrian conference. It is contended that the writer was only attacking those who were in favour of the introduction of Juddins into the Parsi community, but it will be seen that the passage comes immediately after a reference to Dastoor Kaikobad and the conference in which the Dastoor is spoken of as having taken a leap in the dark with "those wretched conferencias" and there can be no doubt that the words "leap in the dark" had reference to the Rangoon Navjot. The evidence shows that Dastoor Kaikobad had performed Juddin Navjots before. Taking into consideration the fact that the Zoroastrian religion enjoins the duty of proselytism under certain circumstances, it seems to me that the language used in the passage and more particularly the words "those passing off as belonging to the Zoroastrian faith," "not uttering even a word of prayer," "their one lustful idea," "doubly sinners," "for a man who instigates a sin deserves double the retribution of one who does sin," "sting of their conscience," "ignominy for the community" "disgrace of their family" would not have been justified even if it had been established by the defence that the sole aim and object of the conference was proselytism and that the conference had passed resolutions in favour of the Rangoon Navjot and expressly instigated Dastoor Kaikobad to perform it. The evidence however shows that the conference as such had nothing whatsoever to do with the Rangoon Navjot. No doubt a number of its members held pro-Juddin views, the so-called "crew" of the conference also indicated that the development and growth of the conference was to be on the lines of progress, a member of conference in a speech, which under the rules did not bind the conference had referred to the Juddin question as an illustration or example to put his argument. In certain other speeches various reforms had been suggested by identical speakers in connection with the calendar, the curtailment of Ritual and Gehsarna and the nullification of Barasnum. Mr. Bhabha had advocated the institution of prayer halls, the burning of sandalwood beyond a person's means had been deprecated. Miss Kabraji had criticized the practise of bowing before the sacred fire, a suggestion had been made in a speech that a book of prayers should be published in Gujarati, Mr. Madon a prominent member of conference had sent a telegram to Dastoor Kaikobad to act according to his conscience, but the conference as a body, the members of the conference as such had done nothing to promote the introduction of aliens into the community.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORD "DEMON."

In the passages published on April 20th, the members of conference are compared with a low caste tribe of bird catchers and referred to as bent on trying about the destruction of the whole Parsi community. Scheming tricks are imputed to them, and they are described as having sown poisonous nails; the Rangoon Navjot is alluded to as "the thrusting by force into a pure Parsi Society a couple that was living an openly immoral life for forty years" and this is described as a "conferencia deed," and the passage ends "Fie on such reforms!" "May the curse of God rain on those advocating such reforms!" I think the accused is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. With regard to the phrase "May conference demons be broken" it appears to me doubtful whether the word demon there meant to signify members of the conference and not the evil spirits of the conference but there appears to me no doubt as to the meaning of phrase "to give milk to this poisonous vipers."

In the passages published in April 20th the conference is alluded to as depending on the help of those who disregard the enjoinments religion: it is referred to as having advocated the Juddin Case. After an allusion to the injunction of Zoroastrian religion to fight against wickedness of all sorts and especially against sexual wickedness the Rangoon Navjot is referred to in the following passage: "Here an open attempt has been made to give a religious colouring and appearance to an act of out and out open immorality and wickedness." Later on in another passage the members of the Conference are addressed thus: "Speak out, O bold warriors who create a stir in the Conference. By encouraging such an openly obscene act do you yourself wish to get your ability measured at its proper worth by the Community. The Community has understood rightly upto the last hair the "progressive" object of your Conference that by giving a practical lesson of sound immorality to the Community you will very surely and easily advance it to the depth of hell. This Conference has proved a good deal superior even to those Mazdak and Mani apostates."

THE POLICY OF THE "JAME."

It will be seen from these passages that the policy adopted by the Jam-e-Jamshed was to hint, suggest and directly assert that the Zoroastrian Conference has instigated in bringing about the Rangoon Navjot, and that it advocated the conversion of Juddins, that their idea was a lustful idea, that the members of the Zoroastrian Conference should be regarded as lepers, bird-catchers, vipers, poisonous, instigating obscenity and sin, bent on bringing the Parsi Community to hell and ruin, worthy of being accused, capable of being compared even with the apostates Mazdak and Mani.

Taking into consideration the graver and it seems to me wholly unmerited epithets published against the Conference in the "Jam-e-Jamshed," it is, I think, significant to read in Sir Dinsha Davar's evidence the opinion now held by the Parsi Community of that body.

"The Parsi Community as a whole regard the Zoroastrian Conference as a pestilential organization, with the object of destroying all that is good and beautiful in the Zoroastrian religion and by encouraging pestilential customs and by encouraging mixed marriages of doubtful morality."

In the course of this case the minutest details have been brought out in evidence. As regards the history, constitution and proceedings of the conference, the evidence however shows that the conference from the first has been supremely careful to avoid passing resolutions on subjects likely to create acute controversy in the community.

It is alleged by accused 2 that he published the imputations in good faith but this implies due care and caution. Had the accused made reasonable enquiries and examined the published reports of the conference and of its proceedings before publishing the imputations complained of, the knowledge would, I think, have been instantly brought home that the language used and the imputations made were unjustifiable. It is true that Sir Dinsha Davar alleges that the conference was started as a counterblast to the defeat sustained by the champions of Mrs. R. D. Tata in the Parsi Panchayat case, but this allegation is based on conversations held mainly with Mr. R. D. Tata and the latter was not a member but only a delegate to the second conference. Sir Dinsha admits that after the first year the members of the Zoroastrian Conference have wisely avoided controversial questions in their public utterances and that he cannot say whether the conference at first discussed any controversial questions. As long ago as in 1900 in a letter dated August 1st Sir Dinsha wrote to Mr. Cama. "I have no doubt that any movement with which you are associated cannot have for its object even remotely the subversion of any of our religious principles and doctrines." "There can be no question that the governing motives of yourself and your colleagues as well as those of your opponents are unselfish and the sole object is the well being of our community." According to Sir Dinshah the conference has talked but done nothing for 5 years. Public discussions, he alleges, have been mostly confined to starting drains, improving school boys' eyes and educating parents. In 1913 presiding at a school function at Lonawla Sir Dinsha made a boasting allusion to people who talk a big and did nothing.

THE "JAME'S" PREVIOUS DECLARATIONS.

If the subjects discussed at meetings of the conference are considered it will be seen that the conference has largely followed the policy advocated in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" itself on 28th August 1909. In Exhibit R the "Jame" stated "the suggestion of holding a conference is undoubtedly approvable. The arguments which Dr. Manekji Dhalla has advanced in support of it are worthy of being attended to by the Parsi Community." And again "It will be possible to come to some satisfactory conclusion in the matter of the mistaken calculation of the Parsi year, the difference of opinion regarding Zoroastrian ceremonies and similar other important commercial controversial questions." "what he (Dr. Dhalla) has to do in first place is to make a selection of questions worth presenting at the conference. In that connection the suggestion may be made that Dr. Dhalla should for the time being keep back questions involving endless differences of opinion and great controversy, handle in the beginning only such questions towards which the sympathy and feeling of the community has been expressed already." In an article also published on 23rd August 1913, the "Jam-e-Jamshed" expressed the opinion that it was necessary to reform the Calendar.

QUESTION OF PRAYER.

With regard to the question of Prayer Halls it was not suggested by Mr. Bhabha that these should take the place of Atash Behrams but that Prayer Halls should be instituted as well. Neither is it even suggested that the burning of sandalwood should be abolished. The practice of burning more sandalwood than the person could afford was deprecated. Sir Dinsha Daver in his evidence says "no one has taken seriously the suggestion to alter the language of prayer. The proposal to cut the offerings of sandelwood would not be resented if the suggestion is that the offering should be in proportion to the man's means. Prayer Halls again have been regarded with great indifference. Prayer Halls would always be empty if started. The cutting down of Gambhars would be resented by the people who are in the habit of taking their dinners there." It is true that Sir Dinsha says that the cutting of ritual in connection with the dead is a suggestion which would create great discontent, but if Ex. 30 is examined it will be seen that Mr. Bhabha in his speech advocated revision not curtailment. The question of the Baj-Rozgar Trust was set at rest in 1906. Mr. Cama no doubt referred to the Juddin question but as stated before only as an illustration. The evidence shows that this question and the question of the Muktad ceremonies was never handled by the conference. As to the question of good faith the evidence shows that every facility was awarded by the Zoroastrian Conference to newspapers to form a correct opinion of its acts and proceedings. Certain protests are relied on as having caused a bona fide apprehension in the mind of all and it is suggested that the conference made no reply to the protests, but Ex. 26 shows that Sir Dinsha Petit as President of the Conference gave a clear explanation regarding the difference of opinion which had arisen, and a copy of his speech was sent to the Jame.

Mr. Merwanji Cama in his speech at the first conference had also explained that the organisers of the work had made it a principle not to bring forward any resolution as a subject about which there might be difference of opinion in the Community, but to educate the opinion of the Community on such matters by reading papers on such subjects and courting discussion, so that by doing so such subjects might be handled when it appears necessary in future. If the protests are examined I think it will be seen that there is much force in the prosecution contention that they bear strong indications of having a common origin.

PUBLISHING THE IMPUTATIONS.

With reference to the question whether accused 1 published the imputations complained of, the evidence shows that accused 1 is the person declared under the Press Act to be the owner of the Jam-e-Jamshed Press. In the case of Emperor v/s. Shanker Shrikrishna Dev, 12 Bombay Law Reporter p. 675, it is stated in the judgment of Chandavarkar J. that a declaration made under Sec. 4 of the Press Act 1867 is intended by the legislature to be to that effect namely that of putting responsibility for the conduct of the press on the person declaring in respect of matters when public interests are involved. Therefore when a book complained of as seditious or libellous is printed in a press the Court performing the functions of the jury having presumed that the owner had a hand in the printing and was aware of the contents and character of the book. But whether such a presumption is warranted in any individual case must depend upon its own facts and circumstances although the principle then enunciating had reference to a prosecution under Section 124 a it would obviously apply by analogy to a case of defamation and this is so stated in Justice Chandawarkar's judgment.

In the present case in considering the defence of accused No. 1 it will be seen that the allegation in his written statement that he only saw the letters and articles complained of in the issues of the papers when he received their appeals to contradict his previous statement to the Court "I never read any of the articles referred to nor have I read them now" and the allegation of this accused that he did not take any part in the editing printing and publishing of the paper and that he is practically as ignorant of what appears in the paper as any ordinary outsider is I think rebutted by the evidence adduced in the case. In Z-17 accused admitted the existence of a general rule in his office that anything out of the common should be brought to him. Mr. Moos the assistant editor of the Jam-e-Jamshed stated in his evidence that this rule is still in force and by that "out of the common" he explained that he meant any writing about which there is a risk of the matter going to Court. Mr. Jal Murzban the accused's own son also stated that his father had laid down a policy and he did not think he would allow the editor to diverge wildly from it and this view finds strong support in the letter Z. 18 dated 20th August 1913, in which P. J. Murzban writes to Mr. M. Marzban that if he published his contribution "Pa would come down on my poor head like lightening and thunder." Then there is the letter written by accused (1) himself from Matheran dated 8th June 1912 and the evidence of Sirdar Dastur relating to the conversation he had with accused, in April 1914 about the attacks on Dastur Kaikobad which were closely connected with the attacks on the complainants and accused 1 declared "we are doing our duty" and the evidence of Mr. Dastur the solicitor with accused 1 with reference to comments on the same subjects. As regards the question of the state of mind of accused 1 I believe the evidence of Mr. Cama that accused 1 made a gesture of contempt and said, "I will see how you are going to hold the Conference. The conference will not be held."

CONVICTION OF ACCUSED.

Taking all the circumstances I think there can be no real doubt that accused 1 published the libellous matter complained of on April 16th. As regards the matter published on April 20th and April 22nd it is established that on those dates accused was out of Bombay.

I convict accused 1 on the first charge and accused 2 on all three charges.

The defence has raised the question whether section 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code prevented the complainants from filing a complainant, of an offence committed against the other members of the Zoroastrian Conference. In this connection the prosecution relied on explanation 2 to section 449, and the explanations in 25 Bombay at pages 156—157 and 32 Calcutta page 425.

In my opinion the complainants would come within the category of persons aggrieved by the offence. The case of a President complaining of an offence against an employee in his Department as in Indian Law Reports 26 Madras page 43 is I think clearly distinguishable. In considering the question of punishment I think it is open to the court without doubt to take up consideration of the circumstance in which the articles were published but the articles in the Parsi which were relied on do not in my opinion materially assist the defence it is established no doubt that Mr. Madon occasionally wrote the articles in the Parsi and that some of the shareholders were members of the Conference and that the Parsi publicly defended the Zoroastrian Conference but the articles in the Parsi were in my opinion mild as compared with those published by the accused and the defence in my opinon failed to establish that the "Parsi" was a conference newspaper.

The apology tendered by accused is a circumstance which must be taken in extenuation but on the other hand the gravity of the offence is increased by evidence of malice and afforded by evidence of Mr. Cama and by exhibit Z. 3 in which the following passage occurred:—

"Besides this important question has raised a shock because this scheme has been drafted by such a detested institution as the Vilayati Conference such detested associates will not be able to guide the community generally on any question and it is very clear that religious minded gentlemen of the community may decline to join in it.

I sentence the first and second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on the first charge. I convict the second accused and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 250 on each of the 2nd and 3rd charges.

18. IN THE £100 BLOCKADE.

A presentation was made at Liverpool in mail week to the captain and crew of the steamer Aquila, in recognition of their bravery when the vessel was attacked and sunk by a German submarine on March 27.

Sir A. Norman Hill, secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, said he gathered from the newspapers that Berlin was still under the delusion that there was a blockade of this country. It was important that the real position should be emphasised.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

LOSS OVER SPECULATION ON AMERICAN FUTURES

MANEKLAL KUBERDAS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.
MAGANLAL MANECKLAL .....Complt.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted the accused under section 406 I. P. C. with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 4,315 and odd and sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant's story is that he is a cultivator and the accused was a clerk in the employ of his father-in-law Chimanlal. Accused came to know that the complainant was in a position to invest Rs. 20,000 and so the former held out to the complainant the advantages of the silver business and disadvantages of agriculture. One Manecklal Jamnadas expressed a wish to become their partner and a partnership deed was drawn up in which, *inter alia* it was stated, that the said shop of silver was opened with the intention of buying ready bars of silver or breaking them to pieces and sell them at profit. No individual partner from amongst them should speculate and it notwithstanding this he dealt in *Satta* that would not be binding on other members of the firm. The accused was to manage while the complainant was to finance the business. The complainant invested Rs. 18,000 in the business and most of the sum he lost. Business was started in 1911 and as the complaint was not keeping good health he had to go to Ahmedabad for change. In 1914 he came to Bombay and found all the accounts half done. He examined the accounts and found an entry in accused's handwriting stating that Rs. 4,315 and odd had been debited to the account of one Manilal which was paid for the loss in business. Accused was asked the explanation when he stated "whatever has happened has happened, it cannot be undone."

LOSSES IN AMERICAN FUTURES.

The defence was that the amount represented losses in American futures and the complainant wanted to conceal the fact of the speculation from his father-in-law and adoptive mother and hence he was instructed to make the said entry. The complainant being a partner in the *Satta* transaction there was no criminal breach of trust.

The Mgistrate refused to believe the defence and observed "taking all the circumstances into consideration:—I am of opinion that it is proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused taking advantage of the absence of his partner committed criminal breach of trust."

Their Lordship discharged the rule and in doing so observed that they were satisfied upon the facts that the Magistrate had not relied only on the deposition of the complainant but on Exhibits K. and H. also which undoubtedly told against the accused. It was not possible to say that the inference drawn was not justified. The prosecution case must be held to be established.

Mr. S. G. Vellinkar with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader for the Crown and Mr. T. R. Desai for the complainant.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CUTCHI MEMONS AND HINDU LAW.

SABOO SIDICK'S ESTATE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL v. JUMBABAI AND OTHERS.

The hearing of this suit was resumed by his Lordship on the re-opening of the Courts on Monday last.

The plaintiff in this suit prayed for administration of the estate of one Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick, a Cutchi Memon, and for accounts.

Mahomed died on the 29th September, 1908, leaving a large estate, valued at nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. He left a will, dated 4th September, 1908, whereby he appointed his mother Jimbabai, the 1st defendant, and his solicitor, Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, 2nd defendant, executors. By the will Mahomed gave various legacies to his sisters, his mother and his widow and a legacy of Rs. 3 lakhs to charity. He devised the residue of his estate to a son, if he left a son at his death; failing a son, the residue was to go to charity. Mahomed, however, left no issue surviving him at his death.

THE DEADLOCK.

The plaintiff alleged that owing to differences between the two executors the administration of the estate had reached a deadlock. Each of the two executors, in his defence, attributed the deadlock to the default of the other; but they submitted themselves to the orders of the Court. The sisters of Mahomed and their descendants, defendants 3, 4, 5 and 6, were agreeable to administration by the Court; but they submitted that the bequest to charity in the residuary clause was invalid on the ground first, that it was vague and indefinite, the word used being "khairat," and, secondly, that it was a contingent bequest and therefore not permissible by Mahomedan Law. The main question in the suit was however raised by the widow of Mahomed, the 7th defendant, who contended that Mahomed, being a Mahomedan, could not validly dispose of more than one-third of his property. The 7th defendant contended that the testamentary capacity of Mahomed, a Cutchi Memon, was that of a Mahomedan while the plaintiff contended, that a Cutchi Memon being governed by Hindu Law on matters of inheritance and succession, and the law of wills being part of the law of inheritance and succession, his testamentary capacity was that of a Hindu. The facts, the evidence taken in the case, and the arguments of Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for the second defendant and supported the plaintiff, have been already reported in detail in previous issues.

Mr. Taraporewalla and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Mulla and Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the 2nd defendant.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Davar appeared for the 3rd and 4th defendants.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Campbell appeared for the 5th defendant.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the 7th defendant.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY OF A CUTCHI MEMON.

Mr. Setalvad addressed the Court on behalf of the 7th defendant. He said that the present case was of considerable importance to the Cutchi Memon community. From what witnesses had said in the box his Lordship must have observed that the community felt very grieved at the confusion in the present state of the law and it was their great desire that his Lordship should settle the matter once for all. The main question was whether the testamentary capacity of a Cutchi Memon was to be governed by Hindu Law or Mahomedan Law. The plaintiff's position was this: First, that it had been decided that the whole of Hindu Law, including law of wills and law of property, applied to Cutchi Memons and Khojas; secondly, that it had been rightly so decided; thirdly, even if the decisions were wrong, they could not be upset on the ground of "stare decisis"; fourthly, even if in reality there were no such decisions, the legal profession had advised on that footing for many years and Courts could not now go back; finally, that the plaintiff had, by evidence in the suit, established a custom in the community that a Cutchi Memon could by his will dispose of the whole of his self-acquired property. It had been argued that being originally Hindus, Cutchi Memons would keep Hindu customs and law. He submitted that the probabilities were the other way and that they would naturally discard all Hindu things and try to adopt Mahomedan Law in all particulars. There was no warrant for believing that what the Khojas did the Memons also did. The history of the two communities was widely different. There was nothing to show that Khojas were converts from Hinduism. Memons were orthodox Mahomendans. There was another broad fact to be remembered. The law of wills among Hindus was of very recent growth; certainly of a much later date than the conversion of Cutchi Memons from Hinduism. The earliest will reported in Bombay was after 1,800, whereas this sect was supposed to have been converted 300 or 400 years ago. Therefore no presumption could be made that they being converts carried the Hindu law of wills with them. Even as late as 1866 doubts were pressed as to the competency of a Hindu testator to make a will in Bombay. If that was so, the mere fact that Cutchi Memons were Mahomedans was enough to make Mahomedan law of wills applicable to them—(1 Moore, I. A., p. 123 at p. 239). The present will ought to be governed by Mahomedan Law unless a contrary custom was proved (10, Moore, I. A., p. 537). That was the footing on which the earlier cases had proceeded. For example in the case before Sir E. Perry it was held that daughters were excluded from inheritance. That custom was certainly not Hindu Law and Sir E. Perry's decision was no decision to say that a custom of Hindu Law applied. A departure from Mahomedan Law seemed to have been mistaken for Hindu Law because it bore some resemblance to it. It was clear that what Sir E. Perry had held was that "prima facie" Mahomedan Law applied to Cutchi Memons but that a custom derogatory to that law could be proved. There was not a word in his judgment to show that he held that Hindu Law applied. There was therefore no question of "stare decisis." The next case of Gangabai v. Thavar Mulla (1, H. C. R., p. 71) was in 1863. There the contest was on construction of part of a will. The remark in the judgment with regard to Hindu Law applying to Khojas was absolutely obiter, very sweeping and not justified. In the case in 2, Bom., H. C. R., 276, it was held that the "Jamat" was in certain circumstances to decide as to the disposal of the property. That was as far as from Hindu as from Mahomedan Law. There counsel on both sides agreed that the Khoja case before Sir E. Perry had not decided that Khojas were governed by Hindu Law. In the case in 12, Bom., H. C. R., 281, Sir M. Westropp subverted the whole position. There it was stated that the Hindu Law of inheritance, succession and property was applicable except when a custom to the contrary had been proved. Hindu Law was originally brought in as a custom provable in derogation of Mahomedan Law; how could then a second custom be proved in derogation of the first? Nobody ever heard of a custom proved in derogation of a custom judicially proved.

A VALID TITLE.

Counsel then commented on cases in 12, Bom., H. C. R., p. 294; 6, Bom., p. 452; 9, Bom., p. 115; 10, Bom., p. 1, 13, Bom., p. and 14, Bom., p. 189; and submitted that the analysis of these cases showed that the plaintiff's first contention, viz., that Hindu Law had been held to be applicable by a series of decisions was unfounded. The plaintiff's second contention that it had been rightly so decided also failed. The plaintiff's third contention that titles had been established on the footing of the decisions and the Courts could not go back was not formidable. It was said that a large number of wills had been made disposing of the whole property and executors of those wills had dealt with the properties. But even if Mahomedan Law applied the title of the executors would be complete, irrespective of the fact whether the whole or 1/3rd of the property was disposed of. The property would vest in the executors and they could give a valid title (S. 4, P. and A. Act). Further all the titles which came into existence over twelve years ago would be safe because of the Law of Limitation. Even assuming that some titles might be disturbed that was no reason why the Courts should not lay down the correct law. In the case of adoption of an only son, the Privy Council were not deterred from laying down the correct rule, in spite of a strong current of decisions to the contrary. Here, however, there was no steady current of decisions at all. Next, the plaintiff's submission was that, even assuming that Mahomedan Law applied, he had by evidence established a custom derogatory to it. But such a custom must be in modification of the general law applicable to the community and there must be a conscious departure by them from the general law which they knew to be applicable to themselves. The evidence before his Lordship was not that Cutchi Memons knew that Mahomedan Law applied to them and consciously departed from it. The witness had said that they were told by the legal profession that Hindu Law was applicable to them and they acted in accordance with it. Was that a custom which the Courts would recognize? In the present case custom seems to have followed but not modified the law. The community, as a whole, felt fettered and would welcome application of Mahomedan Law. Could it then be said that they consciously followed the present derogation from Mahomedan Law? With regard to the large number of wills put in by the plaintiff in most cases the heirs under Hindu or Mahomedan Law would be the same; and in a large number of cases the heirs according to Mahomedan Law were so well provided for that they did not care to dispute the will. Counsel then commented on the wills of Cutchi Memons put in by the plaintiff and argued that they did not prove the custom set up by the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Taraporewalla then addressed the Court. Mr. Taraporewalla had not finished his remarks when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.; Payne and Co.; Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon; Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

LATE BANK MANAGER'S DEBTS.

DISCHARGE REFUSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar.)

Re M. C. DHARAMSY, Insolvent.

The insolvent applied for his discharge. He was employed by Jaffer Joosub, late Manager of the Credit Bank, as an assistant on Rs. 200 a month. According to the Official Assignee's Report the debts amounted to Rs. 65,624 and his assets were nil. All his liabilities were for standing security for others and he had no means of repaying the same. His excuse was that his friends told him that he would not be called upon to pay anything. He believed that statement.

His Lordship—Had you any money of your own when you began doing this Insolvent—No.

His Lordship—And you dealt in lacs without any means at all.

Insolvent—I did not deal in lacs. My debts amount to Rs. 65,000.

His Lordship—Who are your creditors.

Insolvent—The Credit Bank, The Specie Bank and The Pioneer Bank.

His Lordship—You ought to be where Jaffer Joosub is now. You assisted in cheating the public. You had no monies of your own and taking advantage of the name of Cassum Dharamsy which you bore you cheated the public. I refuse to give you your discharge. You may apply again after two years.

Among the insolvents who received their discharge to-day was Mr. Jehangir Byramji Dalal.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST UNDISCHARGED INSOLVENT.

PROCEEDINGS STAYED IN POLICE COURT

IN THE MATTER OF ARDESHIR DADABHOY GAREWALLA, AN INSOLVENT.

This was an application on behalf of the insolvent for a rule "nisi" calling upon the creditor of the said insolvent to show cause why the proceedings in case No. 217/5 of 1915 in the Police Court filed by him be not quashed.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the insolvent.

In his affidavit the insolvent stated that he had filed his petition in insolvency on the 4th of February, 1913, and the hearing for his final discharge was fixed on 3rd March 1915 before his Lordship. On that day one Passoo Deorey appeared to oppose his application stating that he being a decree holder for Rs. 65, his name ought to have been inserted in the schedule of creditors. His Lordship had therefore, ordered that the application should stand over and that the name of the said creditor be inserted in the schedule. Not satisfied with this and with a view to harass him, the said Passoo Devji filed a complainant against him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 9th March, 1915, charging him with obtaining credit over Rs. 50 while an undischarged insolvent under section 102 of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act and cheating by personation. There were one or two hearings in the Police Court and he applied that those proceedings be quashed on the ground that the offence being under section 102 of the Insolvency Act, the complainant ought to have taken the leave of the Court as required by section 17 of the P. T. Act, before launching the prosecution.

Mr. Wadia stated that the proceedings under section 102 could only be started with the permission of the Insolvency Court. He cited a case in 12 Bombay Law Reporter in support of his argument.

His Lordship observed that no leave of the Court was required under section 102 but he would give him a rule "nisi" and order that the criminal proceedings be stayed in the meanwhile.

ASSETS OF AJUDICATED INSOLVENTS.

PARTNER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

IN THE MATTER OF BASANTRAM LILLARAM AND OTHERS, insolvents and KHIMCHAND ISHWARDAS AND OTHERS, petitioning creditors.

This was the hearing of [illegible] out by the petitioning [illegible] upon the insolvents as to why the order of 23rd October 1913, adjudicating them insolvents (which was annulled on 16th September, 1914), be not restored and why one Thavardas Tarachand as one of the partners of Tarachand Chhelaram & Co., be adjudicated an insolvent.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditors in support of the rule.

Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the insolvents to show cause. Mr. R. D. Wadia, appeared for Thavardas Tarachand.

Briefly the facts were that on the 23rd of October, 1913, Basantram Lillaram and others were on their own petition adjudicated insolvents. The insolvency petition was presented by one of the insolvents named Chimandas Tulsidas and all the insolvents were adjudicated as individual partners of the firm of Messrs. Tarachand Chhelaram and Co., which did business at Bombay and Karachi. In November, 1913, a composition deed was prepared by the insolvents but it was not agreed to by all the insolvents. On the 20th of April, 1914, Chimandas, one of the insolvents filed the schedule and the liabilities were stated to be 4 lakhs of rupees, and the assets 1½ lakhs rupees. Subsequently another scheme of composition was lodged and on 16th September, 1914, that scheme was sanctioned and the order of adjudiction of the 23rd February was annulled. In pursuance of that order, the Official Assignee had handed over the receipts in his hands to the Trustees. On the 6th of April, however, the petitioning creditors of the insolvents got a rule nisi for revoking that order of 16th September, annulling the adjudication and for adjudiction of one Thavardas Tarachand, on the ground that Thavardas, being a partner ought to be adjudicated an insolvent and further that the Gambat property was purposely omitted from the scheme of composition lodged and sanctioned in September, 1914.

THE GAMBAT PROPERTY.

Mr. Davar in appearing to show cause stated that there were two grounds why the rule should not be made absolute. The first ground was that Thavardas's name was purposely omitted from the insolvency and the creditors had agreed to that as well as to the Gambat property not being included in the scheme of composition. There were Sheth partners and Gumasta partners and the business done by both the class of partners was different Thavardas was included among the latter class who were not adjudicated insolvents. Another ground as to why Thavarchand was omitted from the schedule was that he had retired from business in Samvat year 1964.

Mr. Wadia (for Thaverdas) stated that his client could not be declared an insolvent unless all the previous proceedings were set aside. His client had consented to wind up the business on the distinct understanding that the Gambat property was not to be taken.

"UNFAIR AND DISHONEST ADVANTAGE."

In delivering judgment his Lordship said that the order for adjudication was revoked and the composition was approved of on the understanding that the whole of the insolvents' properties were to be realised by the trustees and distributed amongst the creditors. The insolvents were trying to take an unfair and dishonest advantage of the creditor. This Court will not allow them to do so. The composition merely substituted trustees in place of the Official Assignee and the only object of the composition was to distribute the admitted properties of the insolvent amongst the creditors. The order approving and sanctioning the composition must be set aside; the order annulling the adjudication must also be set aside; and the order for adjudication of the insolvents must be restored. That being done and the insolvent's proceedings now before his Lordship, his Lordship would deal with Mr. Wadia's application which unfortunately had no merits whatever. There was no doubt whatever that his client had admitted himself to have been a partner in the insolvents' firm and he very cheerfully consented to be adjudicated, to be considered a partner in the insolvents' firm and to do everything provided his property was not touched. Even if the creditors agreed to that in the first composition that was proposed and which proved abortive, and in the present composition, his name had been deliberately omitted. No doubt he was a partner and he must be adjudicated insolvent and must be ordered to join these insolvents.

Both rules must be made absolute. Costs of both these rules of the creditors to be paid out of the assets of the insolvents.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Bhimji & Co., for the insolvents. Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal for the petitioning creditors, Messrs. Raghavagga and Nagindas for Thavardas.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Short Causes.

Suits for Hearing and final Desposal.

509-15.—Ragh N & Co, Manivahu v. Bai Matubai, widow, Rustomji & G.

For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

417-15.—Pandia & Co, Padamsey Gowa v. Tokersey Vijpal & ors, Jamsetji R & D.

480-15.—M B Chothia, Haji Cassam Haji Abele v. Dada Hoosein Taffegar.

Undefended New Long Causes.

151-15.—Matubhai J & M, D K L Narayen & Co, a firm, v. Vora Rajabally Kaderbhoy & anr.

225-15.—Sabnis & Gori, Ghanchi Rasool Poonjee v. Yacoob Haji Hassan.

291-15.—M B Chothia, Oosman Mahomed Hussein Abdulla v. Jusub Abdulla & ors.

294-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Damodhar Sundardas, & ors, Solleman Hassain Soadagar.

346-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Sha Kupaji Dollaji & Co, a firm, v. Thaker Lakhmidas Pr-agji.

365-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Bulakhidas Vanarsidas v. Tallackchand Tarachand & anr.

385-15.—In person, Umar Haji Adam v. Ebrahim Essack.

For Dismissal.

442-14.—Sm B & Co, Allibhai Chagla & Co, a firm, The Venice Steam Navig & Co, Craigie B & C.

157-15.—Payne & Co, Aldridge Salmon & Co. Ltd, v. D D Baria & Co, a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-13—Bhimji and Co, Amarchand Madhowji & Co, a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. For trial of issues 3 & 4 Part Heard. 8-4-15.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ltd. Payne and Co. Part Heard 12-3-15.

S C 661-14.—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsula Steam Navigation Co, Ld, v. Mahomed Gulam Hussein Surti, Part Heard. 8-11-15.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors Raghavaya N & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

308-12—Mulla & Mulla Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell & ors Ard H D & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

576-13—Captain & V Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Bai Hirabai K Ahmad L & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Separate Report.

336-13—Mulla and Mulla Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co. a firm & ors W G & Co. Mulla and Mulla.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander & ors Tyabjee D. & Co. As. Part Heard 15-3-15.

30-15—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander Tyabjee D & Co.

97-15—Little & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v. Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abba and anr. Bhaishanker K. & G.

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar and anr Raghavaya N & Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Currimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and ors Raghavaya N. & Co. M K R B & Co. Jehangir M and S Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K R B & Co. Jehangir S M & H.

S. C. 98-15—Rustomji and G Tokersey Khaitaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co. a firm Motichand and D.

380-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors Mans. H M & Co. Mulji and Th. Moti Chand and D.

1193-13.—Khunderao L & M. Tarachand Panalal and ors v. Messrs Waghji Walabhdas & Co, a firm, & anr, Madhowji K & C, Surajmal & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

641-14.—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goormukhrai Sukhanand, a firm, M K R B & Co.

45-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo & Co. a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B & Co.

648-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Venkata Kristniah v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Sug & Wg Co, Ltd. and ors, M K R B & Co.

305-14.—Madhowji K & C, Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai Widow and ors.

Long Causes.

306-14—Madhowji K & Ch Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai widow and ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

853-13—Mulla and M, The Advocate General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow and ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Part Heard. 17-4-15, Payne and Co. Matubai J. & M.

For Further directions and Costs on Conr's Report.

1223-13.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Lukhma Tulla & Co, a firm, v. Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, Rustomji & G.

Long Causes.

443-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat a firm, Raghavaya N. & Co.

914-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr. v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors, Jehangir G. & B. Wadia G. & Co. M. K. R. B. & Co. Unwalla P. & P. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1024-14—Unwalla P. and P. Meherbai v. Pestonji Dinsha Khan and ors, Jehangir G. and B. Wadia G. and Co. M. K. R. B. and Co. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P & P. Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors, Jehangir G and B. Wadia G & Co, M K R B & Co, Edgelow G W & C.

209-14.—Jehangir G & B, Ladkabai, Widow v. Navivahu, Widow and anr, Madhowji K & C.

477-14—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Messrs. Rambillas and Co. a firm v. Parappa Paled a firm Captain and V.

481-14—Captain and V. Parappa Paled a firm v. Rambillas and Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

820-14—Sunderdas and Co. Ratansey Pramji and anr. v. Harsey Hemraj Kanga and S.

1000-14—M. K. R. B. and Co. Alli Mahomed Camruddin and anr. v. T. M. Pardhy and ors. Captain and V.

798-14—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Bai Kasibai widow v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow Mulla and M.

1117-14—Little and Co. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. v. Raghunthdas Gopaldas and anr. Motichand and D.

1345-14—Jehangir S. M. and H. Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Valliat Mulla and M.

855-14—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors. v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Payne and Co.

193-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Pahladdas Jankiprassad a firm v. Ramsarup Hardatt Raghuvaya N. and Co.

274-14—Mehta D. and L. Abdul Kadas Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmatbai widow and anr. Little and Co.

275-14—Mehta D and L. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmatbai widow and anr. Little and Co.

370-14.—Mehta D and L. Umer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai. Widow and ors, Little & Co. Mehta D & L. Ardeshir H D & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D and L. Umer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai. Widow and ors, Little & Co, Mehta D & L. Ardeshir H D & Co.

1077-14.—Mans H M & Co, Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai. Widow, Mulji & Th.

1280-14—Purnanand and Co. Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai widow and ors, Raghavaya N. and Co.

881-14—Mulji and Th. The Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co. a firm Matubhai J. and M.

206-14—Mehta D and L. Sarabai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and ors. Mulla and M. Jehangir M. and S. Little and Co.

1172-14—Unwalla P. and P. Bomanji Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Bejonji Mehta Edgelow G. W. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decretal Order of Reference to Comr.

444-14.—Captain & V, Mahyuddin Vallud Mohomed Baba v. Halimabai and anr. Rustomji & G.

For a personal Decree.

907-13.—Judah & S, The Jumna Flour Mills, Co, Ltd, v. Ratanlal Tribowan, Hiralal & Co.

For Settlement of Issues.

60-15—Edg. G W & Co Miquel Joseph Pinto De Andrade v. Ebrahim Mahomed Naik & ors. Sab & G M K R B & Co.

Suits ffor hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

407-14—Motichand and D I Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapadia v. Govindram Umedram and ors Captain and V.

1264-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (In Liquidation) v. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Bhaishanker K & G.

1260-12.—Motichand & D, Messrs Jivanlal Laxmichand, a firm, v. Nanabhai Cowosji Engineer, Jamshedji R and D.

1277-14.—Malvi H M and R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Bhagirath Munnalal M K R B & Co.

1322-14—Tyabji D & Co. Arjoon Khimji & Co, a firm v. Chagondas and Co. a firm Payne & Co.

1343-14—Crawford B & Co Turner Morrison & Co. Ld. & ors v. The Indian News paper Co. Ltd. and anr Payne and Co.

850-14—Payne & Co. Ebrahim Haji Siddick vs. Haji Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi Motichand & D.

1364-14—Jehangir M & S V R Kelkar v. Jagannath Dharmaji Nakme D J Mantri.

1180-14.—Pandia & Co, for a pauper, Nanalal Parbhudas v. Gulam Hoosein Dawoodbhai, Mehta D & L.

1216-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, Ard. H D & Co.

1210-14.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd. Mulji Dullabhji Ved and anr, Amin & D, Mulji & Th.

754-14.—Tyabji D Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Devidas Vandravandas and ors, Edge G W & Co.

363-14.—Khmid L & M, Jeta Khuma and ors v. Cassumally Jafferbhoy, Jam R & D.

240-14.—Ragh N & Co, Radhabai, widow, v. Mahadeo Hariba, S M B & C.

789-14.—Surajmal & Co, Gangadhar Jagannath Shirodkar v. Guni Naikin Mulgoonkarni, Mans H M & Co, For Postponment.

223-14.—Daph F & D, Haji Ajum Goolam Hoosein & Co, a firm, v. Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhemji & Co.

1166-14.—Payne & Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azain, v. Alli Noormahomed. Little & Co.

A MURDER TRIAL AT THANA.

HOW A BRAHMIN PRIEST WAS DONE TO DEATH.

(From a Correspondent.)

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, Thana, assisted by a jury, commenced the hearing of a murder case which has created considerable sensation in the local Brahmin community. The two Brahmins undergoing trial are Sadashiv Ramchandra Oze and Keshav Anant Pundit.

The first is the Inamdar of Nandgoan Koshivli in Panvel Taluka in the Kolaba District, while the second accused is his karbari They are both charged under section 109 I.P.C. with abetment of the murder of one Govind Ramchundra Lagade, an old Brahmin poojari (priest).

The prosecution is being conducted by Mr. Govindrao Pradhan, Assistant Government Prosecutor; while Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barat-Law, of the Bombay Bar, assisted by Messrs. Kaka Patel and A. V. Chitre, pleaders, are defending the accused.

The allegations against the accused are these:—Accused No. 1 has a cousin called Balla Saheb who is quite a young man. Deceased was attached to Balla Saheb's household as its domestic poojari. In fact this office had been held by the deceased for well-nigh thirty-five years, he having been associated with the family ever since Balla Saheb's father's time. Young Balla Saheb, therefore, loved the old and trusted poojari of his father with a degree of filial affection and was guided by him in matters spiritual and temporal. This, it appears, excited the jealousy of accused No. 1 to whom the attachment was most hateful, and who desired that his youthful cousin should be rather under his tutelage than that of the deceased. Moreover it appears that there had been a bitter feud between accused No. 1 and his own father, which was attributed by the accused to the machinations of the deceased. The tension ran so high that frequent quarrels occurred between the wife of accused No. 1 and the poojari, and matters did not take long to come to a head. For a few days prior to the murder certain rites had to be performed; and a "mahakar" had to be constructed, which is a kind of bower of pictures having a religious significance. This bower was raised, at the express desire of Balla Saheb, according to the poojari's design and directions. The honour thus conferred on the deceased very much enraged the wife of accused No. 1, who would have the bower thrown overboard and another raised in its place according to her own liking. This dissension led to a fussilade of abuse which was freely and openly exchanged by the woman and the deceased, and this incident is alleged to be the immediate cause which led the accused to plan the murder of their victim, which was perpetrated on the morning of 15th February last. It was customary with the deceased to daily betake himself at early dawn to the river Palaspa for his religious ablutions. On the morning of the murder, it was alleged, as the deceased was on his way to the river, he was waylaid; and set upon with an axe and sticks he was done to death. As soon as the murder came to be known the accused were immediately suspected but it took nearly a year to collect the evidence, necessary to connect the pair with the crime, although the local police were assisted in their investigations by two officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, Inspectors Ranadive and Kopje.

The case, owing to the large number of witnesses to be examined is likely to occupy some days.

FUTURE OF THIS PARLIAMENT.

"The life of the present Parliament would," says the "Westminster Gazette," "in the ordinary course of events, come to an end next January, so that we are approaching the time when all parties must consider whether the country is to be plunged into a contested General Election, or whether some sort of agreement cannot be arrived at to avoid a spectacle which must have an unwelcome effect, not only at home but abroad. Whatever is done in the matter can only be carried out by agreement among parties—an agreeent which has not yet been arrived at."

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THE KING AND THE KAISER.

CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL.

The announcement made on May 14 that the King had struck the Kaiser and other enemy royalties off the list of Knights of the Garter is in many ways the most important news of the week, writes Mr. A. G. Gardiner in the "Daily News and Leader." It is certainly much better news than that there have been hundreds of shops wrecked by mobs of women and children, hounded on by newspapers that have openly preached "hooliganism," and have been allowed to issue such placards as

HUNT THEM
DOWN

and

DOWN WITH
THE
SWINE.

without apparently any notice being taken either by the Government or the police. That the public should be roused to a fierce indignation is natural and just. That it should redouble its enthusiasm for the war is well; but that it should waste its energy and degrade its cause by meaningless violence is deplorable. There is nothing easier or more wicked than these shameful appeals to the mob. And there is nothing more dangerous than for the authorities to allow them to pass unpunished. Martial law is bad enough but mob law something infinitely worse. The purpose of martial law is at least to preserve order, but mob law is only a cloak for plunder and riot and the release of every vicious passion that smoulders in all human society. The events of this week in London, in Liverpool, and elsewhere are the most humiliating thing that has occurred to this country during the war. Is this the measure of our indignation against the crime of the Lusitania, that we should egg on a crowd of women and boys to plunder the wretched little shops of wretched little people? What the justice of this sort of thing is represented by the fact that Scotchmen with such suspicious names as Strachan, and Russians and men who have never seen Germany and whose sons are fighting in the British Army to-day have had to plead for their safety while the mob has looted their property. What the fruit of it is is shown by the fact that the riots have been used as a mask for sheer, unblushing theft. That is what we have come to under the inspiration of the Press which uses the mob to stampede the Government.

FACING REALITIES.

But if these scenes in London and elsewhere are a matter for humiliation and reproach, the declaration that the King has struck the names of the Kaiser, the Emperor of Austria and other royal Knights of the Garter off the roll of the Order is the first indication that we are coming at last to face the realities of this war. It will doubtless be said that there was no other course possible—that it was unthinkable that men with whom we were at war and who were responsible for the breach of every law of war and of humanity should continue to be members of the great Order of British chivalry. It *was* unthinkable. But many unthinkable things survive when they are buttressed by convention and etiquette. And this unthinkable thing has survived nearly ten months of the most barbarous war in history. Now it has gone and its going is the first revolutionary fact that the war has produced. For what does it mean? It means that we have formally repudiated the fiction of the divine irresponsibility of Kings and have put in its place the doctrine of their human responsibility for the crimes they sanction and inspire.

THE CHIEF CRIMINAL.

The assertion of that doctrine of personal responsibility has become the most urgent question for humanity. Who is the author of the crime that has plunged the world in blood and sorrow? It is not the wretched little shopkeepers whom the mob are chasing in Camden Town or Poplar. It is not even the German people. It is the Kaiser and the immediate instruments of his will. There is not a crime that has been committed, from the invasion of Belgium to the sinking of the Lusitania, from the destruction of Louvain to the poisoning of the wells in South-West Africa, of which he has not been the author and inspirer. I have been reading this week that appalling report on the German atrocities which has been issued by the Bryce Committee. It is the most dreadful document that has ever come from the printing press. It is hard to say whether the feeling it arouses is more horror or shame—horror at the things done, or shame that humanity should be capable of doing them. In either case, the book should live for ever as the answer to those who preach the gospel of war as "God's medicine" for purifying the race. But, whatever the feeling, the dominant thought in the mind as one reads is that the hand on the lever of all this machine of barbarism is the hand of the Kaiser. The bayoneted infant, the outraged woman, the pile of murdered citizens, the burning houses—they are all his crimes, for they are all expressions of the "frightfulness" that he launched against the world. And that frightfulness is the child of the insane doctrine of divine right with which humanity has come to a reckoning.

THE WORLD AND "DIVINE RIGHT."

Now so long as a divine right King is a curse only to his own people the outside world has no ground of interference. A man may have a nuisance in his own house, but the neighbours have no right of complaint if it is not a nuisance to them. When, however, it affects their well-being they have the title to demand its suppression. That is the position with regard to Germany. If the Germans have not the courage to deal with their tyrants as the English and the French people have dealt with them in the past they deserve to pay the penalty, and so long as they pay it all their neighbours have no reason to bother about them. But when the divine right King has become a curse to the world then it is for the world to deal with him. It is not enough to chase his armies from the field. We must do that first, but we must bring him to account afterwards. The Kaiser's claim is that he is the State. Let us accept that claim and impose its consequence. If he is the State he must bear responsibility for the crimes of the State and suffer the penalty of those crimes.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

This principle of personal responsibility should be applied to the Kaiser not because he is a King but because he is a human being and must answer like any other human being for his own actions. We shall apply the same principle to others of less consequence. That is made clear in the letter which Sir Edward Grey addressed to the American Ambassador at Constantinople and which was also published the other day. In that letter Sir Edward Grey stated that if the Turks send British subjects into the war zone he will hold Enver Pasha and the Ottoman Ministry personally responsible for any evil that befalls them. That is the first formal declaration there has been that the prime agents of the criminal breaches of the laws of war and of humanity will be held criminally liable for their deeds. Mr. Asquith came very near such a declaration in the House of Commons not long ago; but the letter of Sir Edward Grey commits us to that policy.

It follows that not the Kaiser and the Crown Prince only must be brought to the bar, but that their agents who have issued their orders must share their indictment. Admiral Tirpitz has slain hundreds of innocent non-combatant subjects of this country. If he had slain them in the ordinary, legitimate practice of war there would be no accusation against him. But he has deliberately murdered them, and the murder is all the more infamous because he believed that he could do it with impunity under the sanction of the State. And so with men like Manteuffel and von Bulow in Belgium. The orders they issued were commands to the troops to commit wholesale murder. They tore up every law which society had made for the protection of the helpless in war-time, and before society can reaffirm those laws it must punish the criminals who have outraged them.

THE DEVIL'S DOCTRINE.

The devil's doctrine under which these men, from the Kaiser downwards, have carried on their infamies is that there is no power above the State and no moral law to which the State owes allegiance. Truth, justice, mercy—these things are for the individual to practise, but the State is outside and above them, a sort of Supreme Being, soulless, cruel, ravenous. This is not merely the doctrine of the philosophers like Treitschke who scoffs at truth as "a monkish virtue" where the interests of the State are concerned. It is the doctrine also of preachers of the gospel like Harnack who, since the war began, has declared that the practice of Christian virtues or of any code of morality is not the function of the State. The State is Power. It is a body without a soul, a stupendous appetite, a blind, ruthless, devouring monster.

It is the creation of a mad house of philosophers and it is that creation which society has to crumble to the dust. If it were to triumph, then the whole of humanity would come under the dominion of the monster and the Kaiser as the lord of the gigantic beast would bestride the world like a Colossus and in very truth we petty men should

Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.

The Superman of Nietzsche's mad dream would have become a reality and there would be nothing left for any one who loves liberty more than life except to quit a world where liberty was dead.

THE DOCK.

Now this doctrine can only be destroyed by asserting that there is a moral law above the State. And we can only assert that by bringing the criminals of the State into the dock to answer for their crimes against humanity. We have to prove that murder is murder whether it is done for private interest or public interest, whether it is done by stealth or whether it is done openly and flagrantly in the broad light of day as it has been done in Belgium and on the high seas. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Tirpitz, von Bulow, and the rest have not done murder with their own hands, but they have set in motion a machine of murder and the blood of thousands of innocent victims is on their heads. We must not accept the answer that the State is responsible and that the State is an abstraction without a soul to be saved or a body to be punished. These men *are* the State. Their signatures are the authority for every crime that has been done. Those crimes have not been done against another State abstraction. They have been done against men and women and children. They have not been done under the sanction of any law of God or of man, and they cannot claim the protection that belongs even to the bloody code of war. They are crimes against the common law of humanity and as such they must be punished according to the criminal law of the nations that have been outraged. This diabolical fetish of the State can only be dealt with in the dock.

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